



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

EUTROPIUS

BOOKS I. II.

LIBRARY OF THE

Leland Stanford Junior University

NOT TO BE TAKEN OUT OF THE LIBRARY

78.9

7c

GALDECOTT



11111111

L7c

EUTROPIUS

BOOKS I. AND II.

WITH MAPS, NOTES, AND VOCABULARY

EDITED BY

WATSON CALDECOTT, B.A.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN

ASSISTANT MASTER AT QUEEN MARY'S SCHOOL, BASINGSTOKE

LONDON

LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.

AND NEW YORK : 15 EAST 16th STREET

1893

All rights reserved.



A. 19967.

DOMINO
VALENTI,
GOTHICO,
MAXIMO, PERPETUO,
AUGUSTO.

Eutropius V.C. Magister Memoriae.

Res Romanas, ex voluntate Mansuetudinis tuae, ab urbe condita ad nostram memoriam, quae in negotiis, vel bellicis vel civilibus, eminebant, per ordinem temporum brevi narratione collegi strictim, additis etiam iis, quae in Principum vitis egregia extiterunt; ut Tranquillitatis tuae possit mens divina laetari prius se illustrium virorum facta in administrando imperio secutam, quam cognosceret lectione. ●

PREFACE

As there was until recently no edition of Eutropius, Books I. and II., with Maps, Notes and Vocabulary, and since this is the author usually put into the hands of boys commencing Latin translation, besides being that regularly prescribed for certain school examinations, I have prepared what will, I trust, supply a need which has seemed for some time apparent.

It is most important that the beginner should form the habit of continually consulting a grammar whilst he is construing the text, and therefore, throughout the Notes, will be found frequent references to both the Original and Revised editions of the 'Public Schools Latin Primer.'

I have endeavoured to guard against a great pitfall for young boys—wrong pronunciation—by quantifying the words very fully. The maps, containing all the names which occur in the book, and a Scheme for Parsing, are other features which

practical experience has taught me are very useful, and which will, I think, be generally appreciated.

Finally, I must express my best thanks to the Rev. J. H. Chadwick (Headmaster of Queen Mary's School) for many suggestions, and to other friends for kindly revising the work.

QUEEN MARY'S SCHOOL :

May, 1893.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE	v
NOTE ON EUTROPIUS	viii
TEXT, BOOK I	1
TEXT, BOOK II	8
NOTES	19
ABBREVIATIONS	32
VOCABULARY	32
SCHEME FOR PARSING	64

Maps

ITALIA	<i>At beginning</i>
ROMA ET VICINITAS	<i>To face page 1</i>
ROMA	<i>p. 18</i>

EUTROPIUS

EUTROPIUS was a Roman historian who lived in the reigns of the Emperors Constantine the Great, Julian, and Valens. Of his nationality nothing is known, but we gather from an allusion in Book X. that he served under Valens in his expedition against the Persians.

He wrote a summary of Roman history, divided into ten books, which embraced the period from the foundation of the city to the accession of Valens (A.D. 364), to whom it is inscribed.

His style is precise and easy, while his judgment is, on the whole, accurate.





ROMA ET VICINITAS



EUTROPI

LIBER PRIMUS.

ROMANUM imperium, quo neque ab exordio ullum fere minus, neque incrementis toto orbe amplius humana potest memoria recordari, a ROMULO exordium habet ; qui, Rheae Silviae, Vestalis virginis filius, et (quantum putatus est) Martis, cum Remo fratre, uno partu editus est. Is, cum inter pastores latrocinaretur, octodecim annos natus, urbem exiguam in Palatino monte constituit, undecimo Kalendas Maias, Olympiadis sextae anno tertio, post Trojae excidium, ut qui plurimum minimumque tradunt, trecentesimo nonagesimo quarto.

2. Conditā civitate, quam ex nomine suo ROMAM vocavit, haec fere egit. Multitudinem finitimorum in civitatem recepit, centum ex senioribus elegit, quorum consilio omnia ageret, quos Senatores nominavit propter senectutem. Tum, cum uxores ipse et populus suus non haberent, invitavit ad spectaculum ludorum vicinas urbi Romae nationes, atque earum virgines rapuit. Commotis bellis propter raptarum injuriam, Caeninenses vicit, Antemnates, Crustuminos, Sabinos, Fidenates,

Veientes, quae omnia oppida urbem cingunt. Et cum, orta subito tempestate, non comparuisset, anno regni tricesimo septimo ad Deos transisse creditus, consecratus est. Deinde Romae per quinos dies Senatores imperaverunt; et, his regnantibus, annus unus completus est.

3. Postea Numa Pompilius rex creatus est, qui bellum quidem nullum gessit, sed non minus civitati, quam Romulus, profuit. Nam et leges Romanis moresque constituit, qui consuetudine proeliorum jam latrones ac semibarbari putabantur. Annum descripsit in decem menses, prius sine aliqua computatione confusum, et infinita Romae sacra ac templa constituit. Morbo decessit quadragesimo tertio imperii anno.

4. Huic successit Tullus Hostilius. Hic bella reparavit, Albanos vicit, qui ab urbe Roma duodecimo miliario absunt. Veientes et Fidenates, quorum alii sexto miliario absunt ab urbe Roma, alii octavo decimo, bello superavit: urbem amplificavit, adjecto Caelio monte. Cum triginta duobus annis regnasset, fulmine ictus, cum domo sua arsit.

5. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numae ex filia nepos, suscepit imperium. Contra Latinos dimicavit: Aventinum montem civitati adjecit, et Janiculum: apud ostium Tiberis civitatem supra mare sexto decimo miliario ab urbe Roma condidit: vicesimo quarto anno imperii morbo periit.

6. Deinde regnum Priscus Tarquinius accepit. Hic numerum Senatorum duplicavit: Circum Romae aedificavit: ludos Romanos instituit, qui ad nostram memoriam permanent. Vicit idem etiam Sabinos, et non parum agrorum, sublatum iisdem, urbis Romae territorio adjunxit, primusque triumphans urbem intravit. Muros fecit et cloacas:

Capitolium inchoavit. Tricesimo octavo imperii anno per Anci filios occisus est, regis ejus, cui ipse successerat.

7. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili femina, captiva tamen et famula. Hic quoque Sabinos subegit : montes tres, Quirinalem, Viminalem, Esquilinum, urbi adjunxit ; fossas circum murum duxit. Primus omnium Censum ordinavit, qui adhuc per orbem terrarum incognitus erat. Sub eo Roma, omnibus in Censum delatis, habuit capitum octoginta tria milia civium Romanorum, cum his, qui in agris erant. Occisus est quadragesimo quinto imperii anno, scelere generi sui Tarquini Superbi, filii ejus regis, cui ipse successerat, et filiae quam Tarquinius habebat uxorem.

8. Lucius Tarquinius Superbus, septimus atque ultimus regum, Volscos, quae gens ad Campaniam euntibus non longe ab urbe est, vicit : Gabios civitatem, et Suessam Pometiam subegit : cum Tuscis pacem fecit, et templum Jovi in Capitolio aedificavit. Postea Ardeam oppugnans, in octavo decimo miliario ab urbe positam civitatem, imperium perdidit. Nam cum filius ejus, et ipse Tarquinius junior, nobilissimam feminam Lucretiam, eandemque pudicissimam, Collatini uxorem, stuprasset, eaque de injuria marito et patri et amicis questa fuisset, in omnium conspectu se occidit. Propter quam causam Brutus, parens et ipse Tarquini, populum concitavit, et Tarquinio ademit imperium. Mox exercitus quoque eum, qui civitatem Ardeam cum ipso rege oppugnabat, reliquit ; veniensque ad urbem rex, portis clausis, exclusus est. Cumque imperasset annos viginti quinque, cum uxore et liberis suis fugit.

Ita Romae regnatum est per septem reges annis ducentis quadraginta tribus, cum adhuc Roma, ubi plurimum, vix usque ad quintum decimum miliarium possideret.

9. Hinc Consules coepere pro uno rege duo hac causa creari ; ut, si unus malus esse voluisset, alter eum, habens potestatem similem, coerceret. Et placuit, ne imperium longius quam annum haberent, ne per diuturnitatem potestatis insolentiores redderentur, sed civiles semper essent, qui se post annum scirent futuros esse privatos. Fuerunt igitur anno primo, expulsis regibus, Consules Lucius Junius Brutus, qui maxime egerat, ut Tarquinius pelleretur, et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiae. Sed Tarquinio Collatino statim sublata dignitas est ; placuerat enim, ne quisquam in urbe maneret, qui Tarquinius vocaretur. Ergo, accepto omni patrimonio suo, ex urbe migravit, et loco ipsius factus est Valerius Publicola Consul. Commovit amen bellum urbi Romae rex Tarquinius, qui fuerat expulsus, et, collectis multis gentibus, ut in regnum posset restitui, dimicavit.

10. In prima pugna Brutus Consul et Aruns, Tarquini filius, invicem se occiderunt. Romani tamen ex ea pugna victores recesserunt. Brutum Romanae matronae defensorem pudicitiae suae, quasi communem patrem, per annum luxerunt. Valerius Publicola Sp. Lucretium Tricipitinum collegam sibi fecit, Lucretiae patrem ; quo morbo mortuo, iterum Horatium Pulvillum collegam sibi sumpsit. Ita primus annus quinque Consules habuit, cum Tarquinius Collatinus urbe cessisset propter nomen, Brutus proelio periisset, Sp. Lucretius morbo mortuus esset.

11. Secundo quoque anno iterum Tarquinius,

ut reciperetur in regnum, bellum Romanis intulit, auxilium ei ferente Porsena Tusciae rege, et Romam paene cepit. Verum tum quoque victus est. Tertio anno post reges exactos, Tarquinius, cum suscipi non posset in regnum, neque ei Porsena, qui pacem cum Romanis fecerat, auxilium praestaret, Tusculum se contulit, quae civitas non longe ab urbe est, atque ibi per quatuordecim annos privatus cum uxore consenuit. Quarto anno post reges exactos, cum Sabini Romanis bellum intulissent, victi sunt, et de his est triumphatum.

Quinto anno, Lucius Valerius ille, Bruti Collega, et quater Consul, fataliter mortuus est, adeo pauper, ut, collatis a populo nummis, sumptum habuerit sepulturae, quem matronae, sicut Brutum, annum luxerunt.

12. Nono anno post reges exactos, cum gener Tarquini, ad injuriam soceri vindicandam, ingentem collegisset exercitum, nova Romae dignitas est creata, quae Dictatura appellatur, major quam Consulatus. Eodem anno etiam Magister Equitum factus est, qui Dictatori obsequeretur. [Neque quicquam similis potest dici, quam Dictatura antiqua huic imperii potestati, quam nunc Tranquillitas vestra habet: maxime cum Augustus quoque Octavianus de quo postea dicemus, et ante eum Caius Caesar sub Dictaturae nomine atque honore regnaverint.] Dictator autem Romae primus fuit Lartius: Magister Equitum primus, Sp. Cassius.

13. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos, seditionem populus Romae fecit, tanquam a Senatu atque Consulibus premeretur. Tum et ipse sibi Tribunos plebis, quasi proprios iudices et defensores, creavit; per quos contra Senatum et Consules tutus esse posset.

14. Sequenti anno Volsci contra Romanos bellum reparaverunt, et victi acie, etiam Coriolos civitatem, quam habebant optimam, perdiderunt.

15. Octavo decimo anno post reges ejectos expulsus ex urbe Quintius Marcius, dux Romanorum, qui Coriolos ceperat, Volscorum civitatem, ad ipsos Volscos contendit iratus, et auxilia contra Romanos accepit. Romanos saepe vicit, usque ad quintum miliarum urbis accessit, oppugnaturus etiam patriam suam, legatis, qui pacem petebant, repudiatis, nisi ad eum mater Veturia et uxor Volumnia ex urbe venissent, quarum fletu et deprecatione superatus, removit exercitum : atque hic secundus post Tarquinium fuit, qui dux contra patriam suam esset.

16. Caesone Fabio et Tito Virginio Consulibus, trecenti nobiles homines, qui ex Fabia familia erant, contra Veientes bellum soli susceperunt, promittentes Senatui et populo per se omne certamen implendum. Itaque profecti omnes nobiles, et qui singuli magnorum exercituum duces esse deberent, in proelio conciderunt. Unus omnino superfuit ex tanta familia, qui propter aetatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Post haec Census in urbe habitus est, et inventa sunt civium capita centum novemdecim milia trecenta novemdecim.

17. Sequenti anno, cum in Algido monte, ab urbe duodecimo ferme miliario, Romanus obsideretur exercitus, Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus Dictator est factus : qui agrum quatuor jugerum possidens, manibus suis colebat. Is, cum in opere *et arans* esset inventus, sudore deterso, togam *praetextam* accepit, et, caesis hostibus, liberavit *exercitum*.

18. Anno trecentesimo et altero ab urbe condita, imperium Consulare cessavit, et pro duobus Consulibus decem facti sunt, qui summam potestatem haberent, Decemviri nominati. Sed cum primo anno bene egissent, secundo unus ex iis, Appius Claudius, Virgini cujusdam, qui honestis jam stipendiis contra Latinos in monte Algidio militabat, filiam virginem corrumpere voluit; quam pater occidit, ne stuprum a Decemviro sustineret, et regressus ad milites, movit tumultum. Sublata est Decemviris potestas, ipsique damnati sunt.

19. Anno trecentesimo decimo quinto ab urbe condita Fidenates contra Romanos rebellaverunt. Auxilium praestabant his Veientes, et rex Veientium Tolumnius: quae ambae civitates tam vicinae urbi sunt, ut Fidenae sexto, Veientes octavo decimo miliario absint. Conjunxerunt se his et Volsci; sed Mamercus Aemilio Dictatore et Lucio Quintio Cincinnato Magistro Equitum, victi, etiam regem perdiderunt: Fidenae captae et excisae.

20. Post viginti deinde annos, Veientani rebellaverunt. Dictator contra ipsos missus est Furius Camillus, qui primum eos vicit acie; mox etiam civitatem diu obsidens cepit antiquissimam, Italiaeque ditissimam. Post eam, cepit et Faliscos non minus nobilem civitatem. Sed commota est ei invidia, quasi praedam male divisisset, damnatusque ob eam causam, et expulsus civitate est.

Statim Galli Senones ad urbem venerunt, et victos Romanos undecimo miliario a Roma, apud flumen Alliam secuti etiam urbem occupaverunt; neque defendi quicquam, nisi Capitolium, potuit: quod cum diu obsedissent, et jam Romani fame laborarent, a Camillo, qui in vicina civitate exsu-

labat, Gallis superventum est, gravissimeque victi sunt : postea tamen, accepto etiam auro, ne Capitolium obsiderent, recesserunt : sed secutus eos Camillus, ita cecidit, ut et aurum, quod his datum fuerat, et omnia, quae ceperant, militaria signa, revocaret. Ita tertio triumphans urbem ingressus est, et appellatus secundus Romulus, quasi et ipse patriae conditor.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

ANNO trecentesimo sexagesimo quinto ab urbe condita, post captam autem primo, dignitates mutatae sunt, et pro duobus Consulibus facti Tribuni Militares Consulari potestate. Hinc jam coepit Romana res crescere. Nam Camillus eo anno Volscorum civitatem, quae per septuaginta annos bellum gesserat, vicit, et Aequorum urbem, et Sutrinorum, atque omnes, deletis eorum exercitibus, occupavit, et tres simul triumphos egit.

2. Titus etiam Quintius Cincinnatus Praenestinos, qui usque ad urbis Romae portas cum bello venerant, persecutus, ad flumen Alliam vicit ; et octo civitates, quae sub ipsis agebant, Romanis adjunxit : ipsum Praeneste aggressus, in deditionem accepit : quae omnia ab eo gesta sunt viginti diebus, triumphusque ipsi decretus.

3. Verum dignitas Tribunorum Militarum non diu perseveravit. Nam post aliquantum nullos placuit fieri, et quadriennium ita in urbe fluxit, ut potestates ibi majores non essent. Resumpserunt tamen Tribuni Militares Consulari *potestate iterum dignitatem, et triennio perseveraverunt.* Rursus Consules facti.

4. Lucio Genucio et Quinto Servilio Consu-

libus, mortuus est Camillus : honor ei secundus post Romulum delatus est.

5. Titus Quintius Dictator adversus Gallos, qui ad Italiam venerant, missus est. Hi ab urbe quarto miliario trans Anienem fluvium consederant. Ibi nobilissimus de Senatoribus juvenis Titus Manlius provocantem Gallum ad singulare certamen progressus occidit, et sublato torque aureo, colloque suo imposito, in perpetuum Torquati et sibi et posteris cognomen accepit. Galli fugati sunt : mox per C. Sulpicium Dictatorem etiam victi. Non multo post a C. Marcio Tusci victi sunt : octo milia captivorum ex his in triumphum ducta.

6. Census iterum habitus est. Et cum Latini, qui a Romanis subacti erant, milites praestare nollent, ex Romanis tantum tirones lecti sunt, factaeque legiones decem, qui modus sexaginta, vel amplius, armatorum milia efficiebat ; parvis adhuc Romanis rebus, tanta tamen in re militari virtus erat. Quae cum profectae essent adversus Gallos, duce L. Furio Camillo, quidam ex Gallis, unum ex Romanis, qui esset optimus, provocavit. Tum se M. Valerius Tribunus Militum obtulit, et cum processisset armatus, corvus ei supra dextrum brachium sedit : mox commissa adversus Gallum pugna, idem corvus alis et unguibus Galli oculos verberavit, ne rectum posset aspicere. Ita a Tribuno Valerio interfectus. Corvus non solum victoriam ei, sed etiam nomen dedit. Nam postea idem Corvinus est dictus, ac, propter hoc meritum, annorum trium et viginti Consul est factus.

7. Latini, qui noluerant milites dare, hoc quoque a Romanis exigere coeperunt, ut unus Consul, ex eorum, alter ex Romanorum populo crearetur. Quod cum esset negatum, bellum con-

tra eos susceptum est, et ingenti pugna superati sunt: ac de his perdomitis triumphatum est. Statuae Consulibus ob meritum victoriae in Rostris positae sunt. Eo anno etiam Alexandria ab Alexandro Macedone condita est.

8. Jam Romani potentes esse coeperunt; bellum enim in centesimo et tricesimo fere miliario ab urbe apud Samnitas gerebatur, qui medii sunt inter Picenum, Campaniam, et Apuliam. L. Papirius Cursor cum honore Dictatoris ad id bellum profectus est, qui, cum Romam rediisset, Q. Fabio Maximo, Magistro Equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, praecepit, ne se absente pugnaret. Ille, occasione reperta, felicissime dimicavit, et Samnitas delevit; ob quam rem a Dictatore capitis damnatus, quod, se vetante, pugnasset, ingenti favore militum et populi liberatus est; tanta Papirio seditione commota, ut paene ipse interficeretur.

9. Postea Samnites Romanos, T. Veturio et Sp. Postumio Consulibus, apud Furculas Caudinas angustiis locorum conclusos, ingenti dedecore vicerunt, et sub jugum miserunt. Pax tamen a Senatu et populo soluta est, quae cum ipsis propter necessitatem facta fuerat. Postea Samnites victi sunt a L. Papirio Consule; septem milia eorum sub jugum missa. Papirius de Samnitibus triumphavit. Eo tempore Appius Claudius Censor aquam Claudiam induxit, et viam Appiam stravit. Samnites, reparato bello, Q. Fabium Maximum vicerunt, tribus milibus hominum occisis: postea cum pater ei Fabius Maximus legatus datus fuisset, et Samnitas vicit et plurima eorum oppida cepit. Deinde P. Cornelius Rufinus, M'. Curius Dentatus, ambo Consules, contra Samnitas missi, ingentibus proeliis eos confecere. Tum bellum

cum Samnitibus per annos novem et quadraginta actum sustulerunt ; neque ullus hostis fuit intra Italiam, qui Romanam virtutem magis fatigaverit.

10. Interjectis aliquot annis, iterum se Gallorum copiae contra Romanos Tuscis Samnitibusque junxerunt, sed cum Romam tenderent, a Cn. Cornelio Dolabella Consule deletae sunt.

11. Eodem tempore Tarentinis, qui jam in ultima Italia sunt, bellum indictum est, quia legatis Romanorum injuriam fecissent. Hi Pyrrhum, Epiri regem, contra Romanos auxilium poposcerunt, qui ex genere Achillis originem trahabat : is mox ad Italiam venit, tumque primum Romani cum transmarino hoste dimicaverunt. Missus est contra eum Consul P. Valerius Laevinus, qui, cum exploratores Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra duci, ostendique omnem exercitum, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiarent Pyrrho quaecunque a Romanis agerentur. Commissa mox pugna, cum jam Pyrrhus fugeret, elephantorum auxilio vicit, quos incognitos Romani expaverunt : sed nox proelio finem dedit. Laevinus tamen per noctem fugit : Pyrrhus Romanos mille octingentos cepit, eosque summo honore tractavit : occisos sepelivit. Quos cum adverso vulnere et truci vultu etiam mortuos jacere vidisset, tulisse ad coelum manus dicitur cum hac voce : 'Se totius orbis dominum esse potuisse, si tales sibi milites contigissent.'

12. Postea Pyrrhus, junctis sibi Samnitibus, Lucanis, Bruttiisque, Romam perrexit, omnia ferro ignique vastavit, Campaniam depopulatus est, atque ad Praeneste venit, miliario ab urbe octavo decimo. Mox terrore exercitus, qui cum Consule sequebatur, in Campaniam se recepit. Legati, ad Pyrrhum de redimendis captivis missi, ab eo honorifice suscep-

ti sunt ; captivos sine pretio Romam misit. Unum ex legatis Romanorum, Fabricium, sic admiratus est, ut, cum eum pauperem esse cognovisset, quarta parte regni promissa, sollicitare voluerit, ut ad se transiret : contemptusque a Fabricio est. Quare, cum Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione teneretur, legatum misit, qui pacem aequis conditionibus peteret, praecipuum virum, Cineam nomine, ita ut Pyrrhus partem Italiae, quam jam armis occupaverat, obtineret.

13. Pax displicuit, remandatumque Pyrrho a Senatu est, eum cum Romanis, nisi ex Italia recessisset, pacem habere non posse. Tum Romani jusserunt captivos omnes, quos Pyrrhus reddiderat, infames haberi, quod armati capi potuissent, nec ante eos ad veterem statum reverti, quam binorum hostium occisorum spolia retulissent. Ita legatus Pyrrhi reversus est : a quo cum quaereret Pyrrhus, 'Qualem Romam comperisset,' Cineas dixit, 'Regum se patriam vidisse ; scilicet tales illic fere omnes, qualis unus Pyrrhus apud Epirum et reliquam Graeciam putaretur.' Missi sunt contra Pyrrhum duces P. Sulpicius et Decius Mus Consules. Certamine commisso, Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephantis interfecti, viginti milia caesa hostium, et ex Romanis tantum quinque milia. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugatus.

14. Interjecto anno, contra Pyrrhum Fabricius est missus, qui prius inter legatos sollicitari non potuerat, quarta parte regni promissa. Tum, cum vicina castra ipse et rex haberent, medicus Pyrrhi ad eum nocte venit, promittens veneno Pyrrhum occisurum, si sibi aliquid polliceretur ; quem Fabricius vinctum reduci jussit ad dominum, Pyrrhoque dici, quae contra caput ejus medicus sponderet. Tum rex, admiratus eum, dixisse fertur :

‘ Ille est Fabricius, qui difficilior ab honestate, quam sol a cursu suo averti potest.’ Tum rex ad Siciliam profectus est. Fabricius, victis Samnitibus et Lucanis, triumphavit. Consules deinde, Curius Dentatus et Cornelius Lentulus adversus Pyrrhum missi sunt; Curius contra eum pugnavit: exercitum ejus cecidit; ipsum Tarentum fugavit, castra cepit. Ea die caesa sunt hostium viginti tria milia. Curius in Consulatu triumphavit: primus Romam elephantos quatuor duxit. Pyrrhus etiam a Tarento mox recessit, et apud Argos, Graeciae civitatem, occisus est.

15. C. Fabio Licino, C. Claudio Canina Consulibus, anno urbis conditae quadringentesimo sexagesimo primo, legati Alexandrini, a Ptolemaeo missi, Romam venere, et a Romanis amicitiam, quam petierant, obtinuerunt.

16. Q. Ogulnio, C. Fabio Pictore, Consulibus, Picentes bellum commovere, et ab insequentibus Consulibus, P. Sempronio, Appio Claudio, victi sunt; et de his triumphatum est. Conditae a Romanis civitates, Ariminum in Gallia, et Beneventum in Samnio.

17. M. Atilio Regulo, L. Julio Libone, Consulibus, Salentinis in Apulia bellum indictum est; captique sunt cum civitate simul Brundusini, et de his triumphatum est.

18. Anno quadringentesimo septuagesimo septimo, cum jam clarum urbis Romae nomen esset, arma tamen extra Italiam mota non fuerant. Ut igitur cognosceretur, quae copiae Romanorum essent, census est habitus: tum inventa sunt civium capita bis centum et nonaginta duo milia, trecenta et triginta quatuor quanquam a condita urbe nunquam bella cessassent. Et contra Afros bellum susceptum est primum, Appio Claudio, Q. Fulvio,

Consulibus. In Sicilia contra eos pugnatum est, et Appius Claudius de Afris et rege Siciliae, Hierone, triumphavit.

19. Insequenti anno, Valerio Marco et Octacilio Consulibus, in Sicilia a Romanis res magnae gestae sunt. Tauromenitani, Catanenses, et praeterea quinquaginta civitates in fidem acceptae sunt. Tertio anno in Sicilia contra Hieronem bellum patratum est. Is, cum omni nobilitate Syracusanorum, pacem a Romanis impetravit, deditque argenti talenta ducenta. Afri in Sicilia victi sunt, et de his secundo Romae triumphatum est.

20. Quinto anno belli Punici, quod contra Afros agebatur, primum Romani, C. Duilio et Cn. Cornelio Asina Consulibus, in mari dimicaverunt, paratis navibus rostratis, quas Liburnas vocant. Consul Cornelius fraude deceptus est. Duilius, commisso proelio, Carthaginiensium ducem vicit, triginta et unam naves cepit, quatuordecim mersit, septem milia hostium cepit, tria milia occidit : neque ulla victoria Romanis gratior fuit, quod, invicti terra, jam etiam mari plurimum possent. C. Aquilio Floro, L. Scipione, Consulibus, Scipio Corsicam et Sardiniam vastavit, multa milia inde captivorum abduxit, triumphum egit.

21. L. Manlio Volsone, M. Atilio Regulo, Consulibus, bellum in Africam translatum est ; contra Hamilcarem, Carthaginiensium ducem, in mari pugnatum, victusque est. Nam, perditis sexaginta quatuor navibus, retro se recepit : Romani viginti duas amiserunt : sed, cum in Africam transiissent, primam Clypeam, Africae civitatem, in deditionem acceperunt. Consules usque ad Carthaginem processerunt, multisque vastatis, Manlius victor Romam rediit, et viginti septem milia captivorum reduxit. Atilius Regulus in

Africa remansit. Is contra Afros aciem instruxit ; contra tres Carthaginiensium duces dimicans victor fuit ; octodecim milia hostium cecidit, quinque milia cum octodecim elephantis cepit ; septuaginta quatuor civitates in fidem accepit. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romanis petierunt ; quam cum Regulus nollet, nisi durissimis conditionibus, dare, Afri auxilium a Lacedaemoniis petierunt ; et duce Xantippo, qui a Lacedaemoniis missus fuerat, Romanorum dux Regulus victus est ultima pernicie ; nam duo milia tantum ex omni Romano exercitu refugerunt ; quingenti cum imperatore Regulo capti sunt, triginta milia occisa, Regulus ipse in catenas coniectus.

22. M. Aemilio Paullo, Servio Fulvio Nobiliore, Consulibus, ambo Consules Romani ad Africam profecti sunt cum trecentarum navium classe. Primum Afros navali certamine superant. Aemilius Consul centum et quatuor naves hostium demersit, triginta cum pugnatoribus cepit, quindecim milia hostium aut occidit aut cepit ; militem suum ingenti praeda ditavit : et subacta Africa tum fuisset, nisi tanta fames fuisset, ut diutius expectare exercitus non posset. Consules, cum victrici classe redeuntes, circa Siciliam naufragium passi sunt : et tanta tempestas fuit, ut ex quadringentis sexaginta quatuor navibus octoginta servari vix potuerint ; neque ullo tempore tanta maritima tempestas audita est. Romani tamen statim ducentas naves reparaverunt, neque in aliquo animus his infractus fuit.

23. Cn. Servilius Caepio et C. Sempronius Blaesus, Consules, cum ducentis sexaginta navibus ad Africam profecti sunt : aliquot civitates ceperunt : praedam ingentem reducentes, naufragium passi sunt. Itaque cum continuae calamitates

Romanis displicerent, decrevit Senatus, ut a maritimis proeliis recederetur, et tantum sexaginta naves ad praesidium Italiae salvae essent.

24. L. Caecilio Metello, C. Furio Pacilo, Consulibus, Metellus in Sicilia Afrorum ducem, cum centum triginta elephantis et magnis copiis venientem, superavit; viginti milia hostium cecidit, sex et viginti elephantos cepit, reliquos errantes per Numidas, quos in auxilium habebat, collegit et Romam deduxit ingenti pompa, cum centum triginta elephantorum numerus omnia itinera compleret.

25. Post haec mala Carthaginienses Regulum ducem, quem ceperant, petierunt, ut Romam profisceretur, et pacem a Romanis obtineret, ac permutationem captivorum faceret. Ille Romam cum venisset, inductus in Senatum, nihil quasi Romanus egit, dixitque, 'Se ex illa die, qua in potestatem Afrorum venisset, Romanum esse desiisse.' Itaque et uxorem a complexu removit, et Senatui suasit, ne pax cum Poenis fieret: 'Illos enim, fractos tot casibus, spem nullam habere; se tanti non esse, ut tot milia captivorum propter unum se, et senem, et paucos, qui ex Romanis capti fuerant, redderentur:' itaque obtinuit. Nam Afros, pacem petentes, nullus admisit: ipse Carthaginem rediit; offerentibusque Romanis, ut eum Romae tenerent, negavit se in ea urbe mansurum, in qua, postquam Afris servierat, dignitatem honesti civis habere non posset. Regressus igitur ad Africam, omnibus suppliciis exstinctus est.

26. P. Claudio Pulchro, L. Junio, Consulibus, Claudius contra auspicia pugnavit, et a Carthaginensibus victus est. Nam ex ducentis et viginti navibus cum triginta fugit, nonaginta cum pug-

natoribus captae sunt, demersae caeterae. Alius quoque Consul classem naufragio amisit, exercitum tamen saluum habuit, quia vicina littora erant.

27. C. Lutatio Catulo, A. Postumio Albino, Consulibus, anno belli Punici vicesimo tertio, Catulo bellum contra Afros commissum est. Profectus est cum trecentis navibus in Siciliam. Afri contra ipsum quadringentas paraverunt. Nunquam in mari tantis copiis pugnatum est. Lutatius Catulus navem aeger ascendit; vulneratus enim in pugna superiore fuerat. Contra Lilybaeum, civitatem Siciliae, pugnatum est ingenti virtute Romanorum: nam septuaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves captae sunt, centum viginti quinque demersae, triginta duo milia hostium capta, tredecim occisa: infinitum auri argentique pondus in potestatem Romanorum redactum. Ex classe Romana duodecim naves demersae; pugnatum est sexto Idus Martias. Statim Carthaginienses pacem petierunt, tributaque est eis pax. Captivi Romanorum, qui tenebantur a Carthaginiensibus, redditi sunt. Etiam Carthaginienses petierunt, ut redimi eos captivos liceret, quos ex Afris Romani tenebant. Senatus jussit sine pretio dari eos, qui in publica custodia essent; qui autem a privatis tenebantur, ut, pretio dominis reddito, Carthaginem redirent, atque id pretium ex fisco magis quam a Carthaginiensibus solveretur.

28. Q. Lutatius, A. Manlius, Consules creati, bellum Faliscis intulerunt, quae civitas Italiae opulenta quondam fuit; quod ambo Consules intra sex dies, quam venerant, transegerunt, quindecim milibus hostium caesis, ceteris pace concessa, agro tamen ex medietate sublato.



MAP OF ROMA.

Walker & Boutallies.

NOTES

L.P.=paragraph in 'Public Schools Latin Primer.'

R.L.P.=paragraph in 'Revised Latin Primer.'

N.B.—Roman figures denote the Book, Arabic figures the Section.

THE DEDICATION.

Valenti Gothico. Valens was Emperor of the East A.D. 364–378. He received the title *Gothicus* from his victory over the Goths, by whom, however, he was afterwards defeated at Hadrianople.

V.C. Vir clarissimus.

Magister Memoriae. An officer whose duty it was to receive orders from the emperor, and convey them to the persons concerned, or to the public.

Mansuetudinis tuae. The nearest translation of this term is 'Your Grace.'

Tranquillitatis tuae. 'Your Serene Highness,' a title given to the later Roman emperors. Neither this term, nor that mentioned in the preceding note, is in English used in addressing sovereigns.

LIBER PRIMUS.

1. quo. Ablative of comparison. [L.P. 124; R.L.P. 231.]

toto orbe. Ablative of place where. [L.P. 121 B.; R.L.P. 268.]

Rheae Silviae. Rhea Silvia (or Ilia), the mother of Romulus and Remus, was the daughter of Numitor, King of Alba.

Vestalis Virginis. The chief employment of the Vestal Virgins was to keep the sacred fire always burning in the temple of Vesta. Rhea Silvia exercised this employment at Alba. Rome was not yet founded, and the institution of Vestals there was not until about sixty years after the building of the city.

quantum putatus est. Note the use of *quantum* for 'as,' and also that, whereas we say in English, 'it was thought,' the Latins said, 'he was thought.'

uno partu. 'At one birth,' *i.e.* Romulus and Remus were twins.

annos. Accusative because it expresses duration of time. [L.P. 102; R.L.P. 278.]

undecimo Kalendas Maias. 'On the eleventh day before the Calends of May,' *i.e.* on April 21. This use of the ablative of the ordinal is of less frequent occurrence than that of the accusative with the words 'ante diem,' for which see L.P. page 131; R.L.P. p. 216.

Olympiadis. An Olympiad was the period of four years that elapsed between the successive celebrations of the Olympic games, which took place in Olympia, a small plain of Elis in Peloponnesus (now Morea) in Greece.

anno. Ablative of time when. [L.P. 120; R.L.P. 276.]

post Trojae excidium. Eutropius dates from the destruction of Troy, because the Romans claimed descent from Aeneas, who, with his followers, settled in Italy after the overthrow of Troy by the Greeks.

ut, &c. Supply *tradunt* after *ut*. 'As they relate who give the highest and lowest reckoning.'

2. haec. The things done by Romulus are explained in the sentence which follows.

quorum consilio omnia ageret. 'By whose advice he might do everything.' The verb does not mean 'he did everything,' that would be 'agebat.' When the relative 'qui' means 'ut is,' thus denoting a purpose, the verb following is in the subjunctive mood. *Quorum* here equals *ut eorum*.

cum haberent. *Cum* takes the subjunctive when it denotes cause; it may then generally be translated by 'as' or 'since.'

propter raptarum, &c. *Raptarum* agrees with *virginum* (understood). 'The wrongs of the maidens carried off,' *i.e.*

the wrongs done *to*, not *by*, the maidens. *Raptarum* is, therefore, *objective* genitive [L.P. 132], in the other case it would be *subjective*. [L.P. 127; R.L.P. 261.]

non comparuisset. From *compareo*. 'He had not appeared,' *i.e.* 'He had disappeared.'

consecratus. He was raised to a place among the gods.

Romae. Place where. [L.P. 121, B.a.; R.L.P. 272.]

per quinos dies. *Quinos* is used because the senators ruled five days each; five days in all would be *quinque*.

3. *consuetudine proeliorum*. 'From their habit of fighting.'

morbo. Ablative of cause. [L.P. 111; R.L.P. 241.]

4. *duodecimo miliario*. Ablative of measure. [L.P. 118; R.L.P. 244.] They are distant from Rome by (a space extending to) the twelfth milestone.

adjecto Caelio monte. Ablative absolute [L.P. 125; R.L.P. 237], *Caelio* being in apposition to *monte*. [L.P. 90; R.L.P. 194.] *Caelius* (now the Lateran Mount) was one of the seven hills on which Rome was built. (See Map of Roma.)

annos. [L.P. 102; R.L.P. 278.]

5. *Numae ex filia nepos*. Lit. 'the grandson of Numa, born of his daughter,' *i.e.* 'the son of Numa's daughter.'

Aventinum et Janiculum. Two more of the seven Roman hills. (See Map of Roma.)

supra mare. 'Upon the sea-coast.'

6. *Romae*. Place where. [L.P. 121 B.a.; R.L.P. 272.]

Ludos Romanos. These games, consisting of races and athletic sports, were celebrated annually at Rome during the month of September. Authorities differ as to whether they were in honour of Jupiter, Juno, or Minerva.

non parum agrorum. 'Not a little of their lands,' *i.e.* 'a considerable portion of their territory.' In classical Latin, *parum* means 'too little.' [L.P. 131; R.L.P. 260.]

iisdem. For case, see L.P. 106 a.; R.L.P. 220 a.

primusque intravit. Lit. 'and first entered,' *i.e.* 'and was the first to enter.' 'The first to do' is regularly rendered in Latin by 'the first did.'

cloacas. The most important of the Roman sewers was the *Cloaca Maxima*, which drained the valley of the Forum. The durability and solidity of this work was su

that even now, 2600 years since its construction by Tarquin, it serves as the common sewer of Modern Rome.

Capitolium. This was the magnificent temple of Jupiter on the Tarpeian Hill.

regis ejus. This is in apposition to *Anci*. [L.P. 90; R.L.P. 194.]

cui. [L.P. 106 a.; R.L.P. 220 b.]

7. Quirinalem, Viminalem, Esquilinum. Three more of the seven hills of Rome, of which the Esquiline was the largest. (*See Map of Roma*.)

omnium. Probably with *primus*. Genitive of the thing distributed. [L.P. 130; R.L.P. 258.]

omnibus in censum delatis. Lit. 'All having been brought down into the census,' i.e. 'All having been registered.'

filiae. Genitive, like *generi*, dependent on *scelere*.

8. quae gens, &c. Lit. 'Which nation is not far from the city for people going to Campania.' This, of course, implies that the Volsci lived south of Rome.

euntibus. This use of the dative is somewhat unusual, but it may be regarded as an extension of the dative of advantage. [L.P. 107; R.L.P. 221.]

eaque. *Ea* is the nominative case and stands for *uxor Collatini*. Her name was Lucretia.

questa fuisset. This, as well as *stuprasset*, is subjunctive mood governed by *cum*. [L.P. 153(1); R.L.P. 435.] *Questa fuisset* = *questa esset*, the pluperfect passive (both indicative and subjunctive) being occasionally formed with the pluperfect of *sum*, instead of with the imperfect.

propter quam causam. 'For which reason.'

parens et ipse Tarquini. 'Himself also a kinsman of Tarquinius.'

Tarquinio. [L.P. 107; R.L.P. 221.]

regnatum est. Impersonal construction. Lit. 'It was reigned,' i.e. 'Royal power was held.'

annis. The ablative to express duration of time is rare in the best writers, but occurs more frequently in later authors.

plurimum. Supply *possidebat*.

9. placuit. 'It was determined.' This is the word generally used in speaking of decrees of the Senate,

annum. Accusative of duration of time. [L.P. 102; R.L.P. 278.]

insolentiores. 'Too arrogant.' Note the three different meanings of a comparative; *insolentior* = (a) more arrogant; (b) too arrogant; (c) rather arrogant.

essent. Subjunctive mood governed by *ut* understood.

scirent. The sentence is subordinate to *civile semper essent*, the verb of which is in the subjunctive mood; hence the mood of *scirent*. But it must also be noticed that *scirent* would probably be subjunctive in any case, since the relative *qui* has a causal sense here.

maxime egerat. 'Who had chiefly brought it about.'

Tarquinio. [L.P. 106 a; R.L.P. 220 a.]

placuerat. See above, *placuit*.

Tarquinus vocaretur. *Vocor* is a copulative verb. [L.P. 87 D (a); R.L.P. 187, 188.]

urbi. [L.P. 107; R.L.P. 221.]

10. **invicem se occiderunt.** The Latins had no phrase for 'one another,' and therefore said 'themselves mutually.'

victores. Nominative case in apposition to *Romani*. [L.P. 90; R.L.P. 194.]

Brutum, &c. In this sentence *Romanae matronae* is the subject and *luxerunt* predicate.

quo mortuo. Ablative absolute. [L.P. 125; R.L.P. 237.]

morbo. Ablative of cause. [L.P. 111; R.L.P. 241.]

cum. 'Since,' or 'Seeing that.' [L.P. 152 I (3); R.L.P. 426.]

11. **Romanis.** [L.P. 106 a; R.L.P. 220 a.]

ferente Porsena. [L.P. 125; R.L.P. 237.]

rege. In apposition to *Porsena*. [L.P. 90; R.L.P. 194.]

tertio anno. The Romans often said 'in the third year after,' instead of 'three years after.'

post reges exactos. Instead of saying 'the expulsion of the kings,' we often have in Latin *reges exacti*, lit. 'the kings having been expelled.' So in similar expressions: 'the death of Caesar' is rendered by 'Caesar being dead.' Cf. chapter 2, where *raptarum virginum* = 'the abduction of the maidens.'

Tusculum. Accusative of place whither. [L.P. 101 · R.L.P. 211.]

privatus. Nominative in apposition to subject of *consenuit* (is understood).

quarto anno, &c. See above note on *tertio anno*.

est triumphatum. Impersonal construction: 'there was a triumph.' Cf. *regnatum est*, I. 8.

fataliter mortuus est. 'Died a natural death.'

quem. The antecedent of this word is *Valerius*.

annum. [L.P. 102; R.L.P. 278.]

12. ad injuriam vindicandam. 'For the purpose of avenging the wrong.' Observe gerundive attraction. [L.P. 143; R.L.P. 379.]

soceri. Objective genitive. See note on *raptarum*. I. 2.

Romae. [L.P. 121, B. a.; R.L.P. 272.]

Dictatura. Nominative after copulative verb *appellor*. [L.P. 87; R.L.P. 187, 188.]

The Dictator was an officer appointed at any extraordinary crisis, his power, which he might hold for six months, being supreme. He also had as officer under him a 'Master of the Horse' (*Magister Equitum*), who held command during his absence.

eodem anno. [L.P. 120; R.L.P. 276.]

Dictatori. [L.P. 106 a.; R.L.P. 220 b.]

vestra. This refers to the Emperor Valens. *Vestra* is put for *tua*, a late use.

Augustus. Augustus was the son of C. Octavius and Atia, niece of Julius Caesar. His original name was C. Octavius, but after he became emperor the senate gave him the title of Augustus.

The empire began by Augustus being appointed by the republic to its chief offices; he was then virtually monarch, while always claiming to be only the republic's minister.

regnaverint. Subjunctive after *cum* (causal). [L.P. 152 I. (3); R.L.P. 426.]

13. ipse. Singular, because it is used for *populus*.

14. Coriolos. Corioli was the capital of the Volsci, and was taken and destroyed by Q. Marcius in B.C. 493.

quam habebant optimam. The adjective, as in this case, is usually joined to the relative rather than to its antecedent.

15. Q. Marcius. He is generally called Coriolanus on account of his capture of Corioli.

oppugnaturus, &c. The future participle often implies intention or purpose after a verb of motion. Lit. 'intend-

ing to make war upon his country . . . unless his mother &c. . . had come,' i.e. 'intending to make war upon his country, which he would have done if his mother had not come.' The sense of the passage will be best given by translating *nisi* 'when,' and *venissent* 'came.'

venissent. Plural on account of the double subject, *mater et uxor*. [L.P. 92; R.L.P. 198.] Subjunctive after *nisi*. [L.P. 152, III.; R.L.P. 439.]

hic esset. 'He was the next after Tarquin to lead troops against his country.'

The reason for the subjunctive is probably that the relative contains the idea of 'such as to.'

16. consulibus. [L.P. 125; R.L.P. 237.]

Fabia familia. This was one of the most distinguished Roman families. One of its most illustrious generals was Q. Fabius Cunctator, leader of the Roman army against Hannibal in the Second Punic War.

implendum. Supply *esse*. Note that the gerundive, contrary to its classical use, does not here imply necessity, but simply stands for a future participle passive.

omnes nobiles et qui. 'All of them noble and the sort of men who.' *Qui*, when equivalent to *ejusmodi ut*, always takes the subjunctive.

esse deberent. 'Ought to have been.'

After the English words 'ought' (when rendered by *debeo* or *oportet*) and 'could' the English perfect infinitive is translated by the Latin present, the verb *debeo*, *oportet*, or *possum*, as the case may be, being put in the perfect tense. Ex. *Oportuit vos ire* = 'You ought to have gone.' Cf. II. 11. '*Se totius orbis dominum esse potuisse*.'

17. obsideretur. For mood, see L.P. 153 (1); R.L.P. 435.

quatuor jugerum. Genitive of quality with epithet. [L.P. 128; R.L.P. 256.]

colebat. 'Used to cultivate it.'

togam praetextam. This was a white gown bordered with purple, worn by the chief magistrates and the youth of both sexes at Rome.

18. haberent. Subjunctive after *qui* (= *ut ei*), a purpose being expressed.

Decemviri. Ten men appointed to draw up laws for the Romans. They took the place of all other magistra

but the office was soon abolished on account of the tyranny of Appius Claudius, their leader.

cum. 'Although.'

honestis stipendiis. Lit. 'with honourable military service,' i.e. 'with the rank of a centurion.'

Decemviris. [L.P. 106 a.; R.L.P. 220 a.]

19. his. [L.P. 106 a.; R.L.P. 220 a.]

Mamerco . . . magistro. Ablative absolutes. If they denoted the agents they would be preceded by the preposition *a*. [L.P. 122 b.; R.L.P. 239.]

20. non minus. 'No less.'

quasi divisisset. [L.P. 152, I. 6; R.L.P. 449.]

et victos. The order is *et secuti Romanos victos apud*.

Alliam. The Allia is a tributary of the Tiber.

defendi. Present infinitive passive depending on *potuit*.

quod. Note the use of the relative pronoun for conjunction and demonstrative (*quod* = *et id*).

fame. Ablative of cause. [L.P. 111; R.L.P. 241.]

superventum est. Impersonal construction. Lit. 'It was attacked,' i.e. 'An attack was made.'

Gallis. [L.P. 106 a.; R.L.P. 220 b.]

accepto auro. Lit. 'Gold having been received,' i.e. 'Gold having been given them.'

cecīdit. Perfect of *caedo*.'

et . . . et. 'Both' . . . 'and.'

LIBER SECUNDUS.

1. post captam. This refers to the capture of Rome by the Gauls, after the battle at the river Allia, related at the end of Book I.

primo. Supply *anno*.

consulari potestate. Ablative of quality with epithet. [L.P. 115; R.L.P. 234.]

tres simul triumphos egit. 'Celebrated three triumphs at the same time.'

2. cum bello. Lit. 'with war,' i.e. 'with warlike intentions.'

quae sub ipsis agebant. 'Which were free from foreign rule.'

Praeneste. A town of Latium, S.E. of Rome. (*See Map.*)

viginti diebus. Ablative of time within which. [L.P. 120; R.L.P. 277.]

3. **nullos placuit fieri.** 'It was determined that none should be appointed.' For *placuit*, see also I. 9 (*note*).

ita ut non, &c. Lit. 'In such a way that there were no superior authorities,' *i.e.* 'without there being any superior authorities.'

4. **honor, &c.** The passage implies that in the estimation of the Roman people, Camillus came second only to Romulus in honour.

5. **Anienem.** The Anio was a tributary of the Tiber.

imposito. The ablative case agreeing with *torque* and forming an ablative absolute with it like *sublato*.

collo. [L.P. 106 a; R.L.P. 220 a.]

in perpetuum. 'For ever.'

6. **praestare nollent.** 'Refused to furnish.'

quae = et eae. Cf. *quod*, I. 20 (*note*).

duce L. Furio. [L.P. 125 a; R.L.P. 237.]

esset. Subjunctive because the Gaul did not mention any Roman, but challenged that soldier, whoever he was, who was the best.

ei. For case cf. *collo*, II. 5 (*note*).

annorum. Genitive of quality to express the man's age. [L.P. 128; R.L.P. 256.] The usual construction would be *natus*, with the accusative expressing duration of time. [R.L.P. 278, *note* 2.]

7. **noluerant milites dare.** See *praestare*, II. 6 (*note*).

eorum. Dependent on *populo*.

quod. See *quae*, II. 6 (*note*).

triumphatum est. See *note* I. 11.

consulibus. [L.P. 107; R.L.P. 221.]

8. **cum honore Dictatoris.** 'With the office of dictator.'

Q. Fabio Maximo. [L.P. 106 a; R.L.P. 220 a.]

Samnitas. This is a Greek form of the accusative *Samnites*.

capitis damnatus. Lit. 'Having been condemned of his head,' *i.e.* 'Having been condemned to death.' [L.P. 133; R.L.P. 252.]

quod pugnasset. The subjunctive here shows that

reason given is the dictator's; if *pugnaverat* were used, it would be implied that the assertion was that of Eutropius.

9. *Furculas Caudinas*. The Caudine Forks, a narrow mountain-pass near Caudium, in Samnium.

jugum. The 'yoke' consisted of two spears fixed upright in the ground and one placed across the top. A victorious general used to make the vanquished pass under the yoke, after they had first thrown down their arms, as a token of complete submission.

Aquam Claudiam induxit. Lit. 'Brought in the Claudian water,' i.e. 'Constructed the Claudian aqueduct.'

viam Appiam. This road led to Capua, but was afterwards carried as far as Beneventum and Brundisium.

sustulerunt. 'They put an end to.'

intra Italiam. *Extra Italiam* there was the Carthaginian.

fatigaverit. Subjunctive after *qui* = *ejusmodi ut*.

10. *Romam*. [L.P. 101; R.L.P. 211.]

11. *Tarentinis*. [L.P. 106 a; R.L.P. 220 a.]

quia . . . fecissent. For subjunctive cf. *pugnasset*,

II. 8 (note).

Pyrrhum auxilium poposcerunt. 'Asked Pyrrhus for help.' Note *posco* with two accusatives. [L.P. 98; R.L.P. 208.]

originem trahebat. 'Traced his descent.'

transmarino hoste. Epirus, the kingdom of Pyrrhus, was in Greece and separated from Italy by the Adriatic Sea.

exercitum. This word is the subject of *ostendi*. [L.P. 94(1); R.L.P. 207.]

ostendi. With this word understand *is* referring to *exploratores*.

dimitti. Agreeing with its subject *eos* understood.

agerentur. The mood may probably be accounted for by *quaecunque*, being here an interrogative pronoun—a use inadmissible in good Latin.

fugeret. Note the imperfect tense, 'was on the point of fleeing.'

quos . . . expaverunt. 'Which being unknown (to them) the Romans were greatly afraid of.' The preposition contained in the verb strengthens its meaning.

adverso vulnere. Lit. 'with wounds opposite (to the enemy),' i.e. 'with wounds in front.'

jacere. The subject of this verb is *eos* contained in *quos = et eos*.

esse potuisse. See *esse deberent*, I. 16 (note).

sibi contigissent. 'Had fallen to his lot.'

12. *exercitus*. Objective genitive depending on *terrore*. See *raptarum*, I. 2 (note).

recepit. Supply *is* (= *Pyrrhus*) as subject.

de redimendis captivis. Note gerundive attraction.

[L.P. 143; R.L.P. 379.]

sollicitare. Supply *eum* as object.

Romanorum. Objective genitive (see *exercitus* above).

qui peteret. Subjunctive expressing a purpose.

ita. 'On this condition.'

13. *remandatum est*. 'Word was sent back.' Impersonal construction.

haberi. 'Should be considered.'

nec eos reverti. 'And that they should not return.'

Note *nec = et non*.

ante. This word goes with *quam*.

comperisset. Subjunctive in indirect interrogation.

[L.P. 149; R.L.P. 420.]

qualis. This word following *talis* means 'as.'

putaretur. Subjunctive as being subordinate to *Oratio*

Obliqua.

interfecti . . . caesa . . . fugatus. These are perfect tenses.

Tarentum. [L.P. 101; R.L.P. 211.]

14. *veneno*. [L.P. 112; R.L.P. 240.]

occisurum. Note the *future* infinitive after verbs of promising.

dici. The subject of this verb is the whole sentence *quae . . . spoondisset*.

caput ejus. 'His life.'

spoondisset. Subjunctive in indirect interrogation.

Cf. 'comperisset,' II. 13 (note).

Ille est Fabricius qui. 'That (noble) Fabricius is a man who.'

Curius . . . primus duxit. See *primus intravit*, I. 6 (note).

Argos. Either singular or plural (see *Vocabulary*). While besieging this town Pyrrhus was killed by a tile

thrown by a woman from a house-top. He was one of the greatest warriors and princes of his time.

15. *Ptolemaeus*. This was Ptolemy Philadelphus, son of Soter. Ptolemy was a title given to the kings of Egypt after the time of Alexander the Great.

18. *cum*. 'Although.'

arma . . . mota non fuerant. 'Arms had not been carried.'

essent. Subjunctive in indirect interrogation. [L.P. 149; R.L.P. 420.] Cf. '*comperisset*,' II. 13 (note).

19. *acceptae sunt*. This verb has *Tauromenitani*, *Catanenses*, and *civitates* all as subjects, but it agrees in gender with *civitates*, the nearest.

talenta. A talent was a sum of money equivalent to about 240*l*.

secundo. Adverb.

20. *navibus rostratis*. These were vessels with beaks, formed of beams and metal, for crushing an enemy's ships.

quas Liburnas vocant. Because they were modelled after the fashion of the vessels of the Liburnians, who lived on the east coast of the Adriatic.

mari plurimum possent. 'They were very powerful by sea.'

21. *pugnatum*. Supply *est*.

ad Carthaginem. 'To the neighbourhood of Carthage.' 'To Carthage' would be *Carthaginem*. [L.P. 101; R.L.P. 211.] Carthage was a city situated on the north coast of Africa, and said to have been founded by the Phoenicians, from Tyre, under Dido. The ruins of it are near Tunis.

quam cum. Equivalent to *et eam cum*.

duce Xantippo. This is an ablative absolute, for if the agent were meant we should have the preposition *a*. [L.P. 122 b; R.L.P. 239.]

22. *militem*. 'Soldiery.'

expectare. 'Wait.'

23. *ut recederetur*. Supply *ab iis*. Lit. 'that it should be withdrawn by them,' *i.e.* 'that they should withdraw.'

24. *in auxilium*. 'As auxiliary troops.'

cum . . . compleret. 'Seeing that his train of a hundred and thirty elephants filled all the roads.' *Numerus*

is here used like our 'number,' the only difference being that, while we can say 'seeing that a number of elephants filled all the roads,' we can hardly say 'seeing that a number of one hundred and thirty elephants, &c.'

25. *suasit*. *Suadere* generally means 'to advise,' or 'to urge.' *Persuadere* means 'to persuade.'

tanti. 'Of so great importance.' An elliptic genitive. [L.P. 128 a; R.L.P. 257.]

obtinuit. 'He was successful.' Used intransitively here.

Romanis offerentibus. [L.P. 125; R.L.P. 237.]

negavit. Used for *dixit* . . . *non*.

Afris. Dative case governed by *servierat*.

omnibus suppliciis. 'With every kind of torture.' Accounts which have been handed down to us state that Regulus was first placed in a barrel full of sharp spikes, and that then, having had his eyelids cut off, he was exposed to the full glare of the sun, which caused his death in a few days.

26. *auspicia*. Auspices were usually taken by generals before engaging the enemy. On this occasion Claudius fought even though warned by the omens not to do so.

naufragio. [L.P. 112; R.L.P. 240.]

27. *commissum est*. 'Was entrusted.'

navem ascendit. 'Embarked.'

ingenti virtute. Ablative of manner. [L.P. 113; R.L.P. 236.]

tredecim. Supply *milia*.

sexto Idus Martias. 'On the 10th of March.' [L.P. page 131; R.L.P. p. 216.] Cf. *undecimo Kalendas Maias*, I. 1 (*note*).

sine pretio. 'Without ransom.'

qui . . . essent. Subjunctive because subordinate to *Oratio Obliqua*.

redirent. Subjunctive because of the preceding *ut*. The sentence *ut . . . redirent* depends on *jussit* in the previous sentence, the construction being changed from the acc. and infin. (which is the usual construction after *jussit*) to *ut* with the subjunctive (which is the common construction with other verbs of commanding). The subject of the verb is *ii* (understood), the antecedent of *qui*.

28. *quam*. Supply *post*.

VOCABULARY

ABBREVIATIONS.

a.	active.	gen.	genitive.	perf.	perfect.
abl.	ablative.	gov.	governing.	plur.	plural.
acc.	accusative.	impers.	impersonal.	pos.	positive.
adj.	adjective.	indec.	indeclinable.	poss.	possessive.
adv.	adverb.	indef.	indefinite.	prep.	preposition.
B.C.	Before Christ.	indic.	indicative.	pres.	present.
cf.	confer (=compare).	i.e.	id est (=that is).	pron.	pronoun.
com.	common.	infin.	infinitive.	reflex.	reflexive.
comp.	comparative.	inter.	interrogative.	rel.	relative.
conj.	conjunction.	irreg.	irregular.	sing.	singular.
dat.	dative.	lit.	literally.	subj.	subjunctive.
def.	defective.	m.	masculine.	subst.	substantive.
demon.	demonstrative.	n.	neuter.	super.	superlative.
dep.	deponent.	nom.	nominative.	v. a.	verb active.
distrib.	distributive.	num.	numeral.	v. dep.	verb deponent.
f.	feminine.	part.	participle.	v. n.	verb. neuter.
		pass.	passive.	=	equal to.

A. abbreviation of Aulus.

A, āb (before vowels, or 'h'), prep. gov. abl. *from, by.*

abdūco, duxi, ductum, v. a. 3. *to lead away, carry off.*

absens, entis, adj. *absent.*

absum, fui, esse, v. n. *to be absent, be distant.*

ac, conj. *and.*

accēdo, cessi, cessum, v. n. 3. *to go to, approach; impers. accedit, it is added to.*

accīpio, cēpi, ceptum, v. a. 3. *to receive, obtain.*

Achilles, is, m. *Achilles*, son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and of the sea-goddess Thetis. In his infancy his mother is said to have endeavoured to make him

immortal by dipping him in the river Styx, and to have succeeded, with the exception of the heel by which she held him. He was the hero of the Greeks in the Trojan War, but refused to take any further part in it after being deprived of Briseïs by Agamemnon. However, the death of his friend Patroclus roused him to take vengeance on the Trojans. After chasing Hector three times round the walls of Troy he slew him, and, fastening his body to his chariot, dragged him to the ships of the Greeks. Finally, induced by the prayers of Priam, he surrendered the body. According to some writers he was killed before the capture of Troy by the arrow of Paris, which pierced his vulnerable heel.

ăcies, îei, f. *line of battle, army* (in battle array).

ăd, prep. gov. acc. *to, towards, near, for the purpose of*.

addo, didi, ditum, v. a. 3. *to add*.

ădĕo, adv. *so, to such a degree*.

ădhuc, adv. *as yet, hitherto*.

ădĭmo, ĕmi, emptum, v. a. 3. *to take away*.

ădjĭĕo, jĕci, jectum, v. a. 3. *to add*.

adjungo, junxi, junctum, v. a. 3. *to join to, add to*.

ădmĭnistro, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to manage, govern*.

ădmĭrătĭo, ōnis, f. *admiration, wonder*.

ădmĭror, ātus, v. dep. 1. *to wonder at, admire*.

ădscendo. See *ascendo*.

ădspĭĕo. See *aspĭĕo*.

ădversus, a, um, adj. *turned towards, opposite*.

ădversus (adversum), prep. gov. acc. *against, opposite to*.

ăedĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to build*.

aeger, gra, grum, adj. *sick, ill*.

Aemĭlius, i, m. *Aemilius, a man's name*.

Aequi, ōrum, m. plur. *the Aequi, a warlike people of Latium*.

aequus, a, um, adj. *even, fair, just*.

aetas, ātis, f. *age, life, time*.

Afri, ōrum, m. plur. *the Africans*.

Afrĭca, ae, f. *Africa*.

ăger, gri, m. *land, field, territory*.

ăggrĕdĭor, gressus, v. dep. 3. *to attack*.

ăgo, ĕgi, actum, v. a. 3. *to do, act, carry on*.

ăla, ae, f. *wing*.

Albāni, ōrum, m. plur. *the people of Alba*. Alba (Longa) was the most ancient town in Latium, and the Albans are said to have founded Rome.

Albinus, i, m. *Albinus*, a man's name.

Alexander, dri, m. *Alexander* the Great, king of Macedon, who conquered Persia B.C. 331.

Alexandria, ae, f. *Alexandria*, capital of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great.

Alexandrīnus, a, um, adj. *Alexandrian*.

Algīdus, i, m. *Algidus*, a range of mountains in Latium, whence the Aequi generally made their attacks on Rome.

ālīquantum, adv. *somewhat, a little*.

ālīquantus, a, um, adj. *some*.

ālīqui, qua, quod, indef. pron. adj. *some, any*.

ālīquis, qua, quid, indef. pron. *some one, any one*.

ālīquot, num. adj. indec. *some, several*.

ālīter, adv. *otherwise*.

ālīus, a, ud, adj. *another, other*; alius . . . alius, *one . . . another*; alii . . . alii, *some . . . others*.

Allia, ae, f. *the Allia*, a tributary of the Tiber, about ten miles from Rome, where the Gauls defeated the Romans, B.C. 390.

alter, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *the other, the second*; alter . . . alter, *the one . . . the other*.

ambo, ae, o, adj. plur. *both*.

āmīcītīa, ae, f. *friendship*.

āmīcus, a, um, adj. *friendly*; as subst. āmīcus, i, *a friend*.

āmitto, mīsi, missum, v. a. 3. *to lose*.

amplīo, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to enlarge*.

amplīus, adv. comp. *more*.

amplus, a, um, adj. *large, extensive*.

Ancus, i, m. *Ancus*. See *Marcus*.

angustīae, ārum, f. plur. *a narrow place, a mountain pass*.

ānīmus, i, m. *mind, feelings, courage*.

Anīo, ĕnis, *the Anio*, a tributary of the Tiber, near Rome.

annus, i, m. *a year*.

annūus, a, um, adj. *annual, yearly*.

ante, prep. gov. acc. *before*; adv. *before*; ante quam, *before that*.

Antemnātes, ūm, m. plur. *the Antemnates*, the inhabitants of Antemnae, a Sabine town.

antīquus, a, um, adj. *ancient, old*.

appello, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to call, name*.

Appīus (Ap.), i, m. *Appius*, a man's name.

Appīus, a, um, adj. *Appian, built by Appius*.

āpud, prep. gov. acc. *near to, with, at*.

Apŭlia, ae, f. *Apulia*, a district on south-eastern side of Italy.

āqua, ae, f. *water*.

Aquīlius, i, m. *Aquilius*, a man's name.

Ardeā, ae, f. *Ardea*, a town of the Rutuli, in Latium.

ardĕo, arsi, arsum, v. n. 2. *to be on fire, be burned*.

argentum, i, n. *silver*.

Argos, n. (used only in nom. and acc. sing.) also **Argi**, ōrum, m. plur. *Argos*, a town in the Peloponnesus, in Greece.

Arīmīnum, i, n. *Ariminum*, a town in Umbria, a province of Italy.

arma, ōrum, n. plur. *arms, weapons*.

armo, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to arm, equip*.

āro, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to plough, cultivate*.

Aruns, untis, m. *Aruns*, one of the sons of Tarquinius Superbus.

ascendo, di, sum, v. a. 3. *to ascend, go on board*.

Asīna, ae, m. *Asina*, a man's name.

aspiciō, aspexi, aspectum, *to look at, see*.

Atīlius, i, m. *Atilius*, a man's name.

atque (ac), conj. *and besides, and*.

audīo, īvi or īi, ītum, v. a. 4. *to hear*.

Aulus (A.), i, m. *Aulus*, a man's name.

Augustus, i, m. *Augustus*, son of C. Octavius and Atia, niece of Julius Cæsar.

aurĕus, a, um, adj. *made of gold, golden*.

aurum, i, n. *gold*.

auspiciūm, īi, n. *augury* from birds, *auspices*. Magistrates received the auspices when they entered on their office. It was the general alone had the right of taking them.

aut, conj. *or*.

autem, conj. *but, also, now* (in narration).

auxīliūm, īi, n. *help, auxiliary troops*.

Aventīnus, i, m. *the Aventine*, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built. (See Map of Roma.)

āverto, ti, sum, v. a. 3. *to turn away, avert.*

bellicus, a, um, adj. *military, warlike.*

bellum, i, n. *war.*

bēne, adv. *well.*

Bēnēventum, i, n. *Beneventum*, a city of Samnium.

bīni, ae, a, adj. num. distrib. *two each.*

bis, adv. *twice.*

Blaesus, i, m. *Blaesus*, a man's name.

brāchium, ii, n. *an arm.*

brēvis, e, adj. *short, little.*

Brundūsīni, orum, m. plur. *the Brundusians*, the inhabitants of Brundisium, a city of Calabria.

Bruttīi, ōrum, m. *the Bruttii*, the inhabitants of the most southern part of Italy.

C., abbreviation of *Caius*, a man's name.

Caecilius, i, m. *Caecilius*, a man's name.

caedo, cecidi, caesum, v. a. 3. *to slay, kill.*

Caelius, i, m. *Caelius*, or *the Caelian Hill*. (See Map of Roma.)

caelum, i, n. *heaven, sky.*

Caenīnenses, ium, m. plur. *the Caenīnenses*, the inhabitants of Caenīna, a town in Latium.

Caepio, ōnis, m. *Caepio*, a man's name.

Caeso, ōnis, m. *Caeso*, a man's name.

Caius, i, m. *Caius*, a man's name.

Caesar, āris, m. *Caesar*. C. Julius Caesar, the dictator, was born in the year B.C. 100. He was equally distinguished as general, orator, statesman, and historian. As a general he is especially remembered as the conqueror of Pompey and subjugator of the Gauls. He was assassinated by a conspiracy of the aristocratic party at Rome, headed by Brutus and Cassius. (B.C. 44.)

Camillus, i, m. *Camillus*, a Roman dictator, who captured Veii, after a siege of ten years, and conquered the Senonian Gauls.

Campānia, ae, f. *Campania*, a district in Italy.

Canina, ae, m. *Canina*, a man's name.

capio, cepi, captum, v. a. 3. *to take, capture.*

Căpitollŭm, ii, n. *the Capitol*, the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome. (See Map of Roma.) The building of it was commenced by Tarquinius Priscus and finished by Tarquinius Superbus. It was one of the most splendid buildings at Rome, and in it were kept the Sibylline books.

captīva, ae, f. *a captive*.

captīvus, i, m. *a captive*.

căput, itis, n. *head, life, capital charge*.

Carthăgīnienses, ium, m. *the Carthaginians*. (See Carthago.)

Carthăgo, inis, f. *Carthage*, a city on north coast of Africa, founded by Dido.

Cassius, i, m. *Cassius*, a man's name.

castra, ōrum, n. plur. *a camp*; **castrum** (in sing.) means *a fort*.

căsus, ūs, m. *misfortune, calamity*.

Cătănenses, ium, m. plur. *the Catanenses*, the inhabitants of Catana, a town of Sicily.

cătēna, ae, f. *chain, bond*.

Cătŭlus, i, m. *Catulus*, a man's name.

Caudinus, a, um, adj. *Caudine*, belonging to *Caudium*, a town in Samnium.

causa, ae, f. *cause, reason*.

cădo, cessi, cessum, v. n. 3. *to go, withdraw, yield*.

ensor, ōris, m. *a censor*, a Roman magistrate who arranged the people according to their rank and watched over their morals.

census, ūs, m. *a census*, a rating of the Roman people.

This was done every five years by the censors.

centēsīmus, a, um, adj. *hundredth*.

centum, adj. num. indec. *a hundred*.

certămen, inis, n. *a contest, combat*.

cesso, āvi, ātum, v. n. 1. *to cease, delay*.

cătēri, ae, a, adj. (rare in sing. *ceter, era, erum*), *the others, the rest*.

Cincinnătus, i, m. *Cincinnatus*, a Roman summoned from the plough and made dictator in order to help Rome against the Aequians. (B.C. 458.)

Cinėas, ae, m. *Cineas*, the friend and minister of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. He was sent as ambassador to the Romans, and on his return advised his master to make peace with them.

cingo, cinxī, cinctum, v. a. 3. *to surround, enclose.*

circa, prep. gov. acc. *around, near to.*

circus, i, m. *a circus*; the circus at Rome was an oval space for chariot races and other games. (*See Map of Roma.*)

civilis, e, adj. *of a citizen, civil.*

civis, is, com. *a citizen.*

civitas, ātis, f. *a state, city.*

clārus, a, um, adj. *clear, famous, noble.*

classis, is, f. *a fleet.*

Claudius, i, m. *Claudius*, a man's name.

Claudius, a, um, adj. *Claudian.*

claudio, clausi, clausum, v. a. 3. *to close, shut.*

clōāca, ae, f. *a sewer.*

Clŷpēa, ae, f. *Clypea*, a town of Africa, near Carthage.

Cn., abbreviation of Cneius.

Cneius, i, m. *Cneius*, a man's name.

coepi, isse, tum, v. def. 3. *to begin.*

cōercēo, cūi, citum, v. a. 2. *to restrain.*

cognōmen, inis, n. *cognomen, surname.* Every Roman had at least three names: (1) Praenomen, (2) Nomen, (3) Cognomen. [L.P. page 132; R.L.P. p 217.]

cognosco, nōvi, nītum, v. a. 3. *to learn, ascertain, know.*

Collātinus, i, m. *Collatinus*, cognomen of L. Tarquinius. He was nephew of Tarquinius Priscus, and husband of Lucretia, and shared with L. Junius Brutus the first consulship.

collātus. *See confero.*

collēga, ae, m. *a colleague, partner in office.*

collīgo, lēgi, lectum, v. a. 3. *to gather together, collect.*

collum, i, n. *neck.*

cōlo, cōlui, cultum, v. a. 3. *to cultivate, till.*

committo, mīsi, missum, v. a. 3. *to unite, engage in, commence, entrust.*

commōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, v. a. 2. *to stir up, excite, rouse.*

commūnis, e, adj. *common.*

compārēo, ūi, v. n. 2. *to appear, be visible.*

compērīo, pērī, pertum, v. a. 4. *to find out, discover.*

complēo, plēvi, plētum, v. a. 2. *to fill up, complete.*

complexus, ūs, m. *embrace.*

- compūtātīo**, ōnis, *f. reckoning, computation.*
concedō, cessi, cessum, *v. a. 3. to grant, allow.*
concedo, cīdi, *v. n. 3. to fall (in battle).*
conciō, āvi, ātum, *v. a. 1. to stir up, rouse, excite.*
conclūdo, clūsi, clūsum, *v. a. 3. to shut in, enclose.*
conditīo, ōnis, *f. condition, agreement, terms.*
conditor, ōris, *m. founder, builder.*
condo, didi, ditum, *v. a. 3. to build, found.*
confēro, contūli, collatum, *v. a. 1. to collect, contribute,*
compare; se conferre, to betake one's self.
conficiō, feci, fectum, *v. a. 3. to finish, accomplish, de-*
stroy.
confundo, fūdi, fūsum, *v. a. 3. to confound, confuse.*
conjiō, jēci, jectum, *v. a. 3. to throw together.*
conjungo, janxi, junctum, *v. a. 3. to join together,*
unite.
consēcro, āvi, ātum, *v. a. 1. to deify, make a god of.*
consēnesco, sēnūi, *v. n. 3. to grow old, grow old to-*
gether.
consido, sēdi, sessum, *v. n. 3. to pitch one's camp, en-*
camp.
consillium, iī, *n. advice, counsel, plan.*
conspectus, ūs, *m. sight, view.*
constitūo, ūi, ūtum, *v. a. 3. to establish, set up, ap-*
point.
consuetudo, inis, *f. custom, habit.*
consul, ūlis, *m. a consul; after the expulsion of kings at*
Rome two men, called consuls, were selected to govern
the city.
consulāris, e, *adj. consular, belonging to a consul.*
consulātus, ūs, *m. the office of consul, consulship.*
contemno, tempsei, temptum, *v. a. 3. to despise.*
contendo, di, sum or tum, *v. a. 3. to go, proceed, go*
hastily.
contingo, tīgi, tactum, *v. n. 3. to happen, fall to one's*
lot.
continūus, a, um, *adj. continuous, successive.*
contra, *prep. gov. acc. over against, opposite to; adv. op-*
posite, on the other hand.
cōpia, ae, *f. plenty, supply; in plur. forces.*
Cōriōli, ōrum, *m. plur. Corioli, a town of Latium, de-*
stroyed by Coriolanus.

Cornēlius, i, m. *Cornelius*, a man's name.

corrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, v. a. 3. *to debauch, defile.*

Corsīca, ae, f. *Corsica*, an island in the Mediterranean Sea.

Corvīnus, i, m. *Corvinus*, a man's name.

corvus, i, m. *a raven.*

crēdo, didi, ditum, v. a. and n. 3. *to believe, trust.*

crēo, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to make, create, appoint.*

creasco, crēvi, crētum, v. n. 3. *to be born, increase.*

Crustūmini, ōrum, m. plur. *the Crustumini*, the inhabitants of Crustumium, a Sabine town.

cum, prep. gov. abl. *with, together with.*

cum, conj. *when, since, although.*

Curius, i, m. *Curius*, a man's name.

Cursor, ōris, m. *Cursor*, the cognomen of L. Papirius.

cursus, ūs, m. *course.*

custōdiā, ae, f. *custody, prison.*

damno, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to condemn.*

dē, prep. gov. abl. *from, out of, concerning.*

dēbēo, ūi, itum, v. a. 2. *to owe*; with infin. *I ought to.*

dēcēdo, cessi, cessum, v. n. 3. *to depart, depart (from life), die.*

dēcem, adj. num. indec. *ten.*

dēcemvīri, ōrum, m. plur. *decemvirs*, a body of ten men who governed Rome in place of consuls, and drew up a code of laws.

dēcerno, crēvi, crētum, v. a. 3. *to decree, order, determine.*

dēcīmus, a, um, adj. num. *tenth.*

dēcīpio, cēpi, ceptum, v. a. 3. *to deceive.*

Dēcīus, i, m. *Decius (Mus)*, Roman consul at battle of Asculum against Pyrrhus. Devoting himself to the gods of the infernal regions, he rushed into the thickest of the enemy and was slain. His example so encouraged the Roman soldiers that they rallied and defeated the enemy.

dēdēcus, ōris, n. *disgrace, dishonour.*

dēdītio, ōnis, f. *surrender, submission.*

dēdūco, duxi, ductum, v. a. 3. *to lead away.*

dēfendo, di, sum, v. a. 3. *to defend, protect, ward off.*

dēfensor, ōris, m. *defender.*

- dēfēro, tūli, lātum, v. a. 3. *to bring, bring down.*
 dēinde, adv. *then, afterwards.*
 dēlēo, ēvi, ētum, v. a. 2. *to blot out, destroy.*
 dēmergo, mersi, mersum, v. a. 3. *to sink.*
 Dentātus, i, m. *Dentatus, a man's name.*
 dēpōpūlor, populatus, v. dep. 1. *to lay waste, plunder, destroy.*
 dēprēcātiō, ōnis, f. *deprecation, entreaty.*
 dēscribo, scripsi, scriptum, v. a. 3. *to mark off, distribute, divide.*
 dēsīno, sīvi or sīi, sītum, v. a. 3. *to leave off, cease, desist.*
 dētergēo, tersi, tersum, v. a. 2. *to wipe off.*
 dēus, i, m. *a god.*
 dexter, ēra, or ra, ērum or rum, adj. *right, on the right hand.*
 dīco, dixi, dictum, v. a. 3. *to say, speak, name.*
 dictātor, ōris, m. *a dictator.*
 dictātūra, ae, f. *the dictatorship.*
 dīes, diēi, m. (sometimes f. in sing.) *a day.*
 difficile, adv. *with difficulty*, comp. *difficilius*, super. *difficillime.*
 dignitas, ātis, f. *worthiness, dignity, honour.*
 dīmīco, āvi or ūi, ātum, v. n. 1. *to fight, struggle.*
 dīmīto, mīsi, missum, v. a. 3. *to send away, dismiss.*
 displicēo, ūi, itum, v. n. 2. *to displease, be displeasing.*
 dīto, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to enrich.*
 diu, adv. *for a long time*; comp. *diutius*, super. *diutissime.*
 dīūturnitas, ātis, f. *length of time, long duration.*
 dīves, itis, adj. *rich*; comp. *divitior* or *ditior*, super. *divitissimus* or *ditissimus.*
 dīvīdo, vīsi, vīsum, v. a. 3. *to divide.*
 dīvīnus, a, um, adj. *divine, belonging to the gods.*
 do, dēdi, dātum, v. a. 1. *to give.*
 Dōlābella, ae, m. *Dolabella, a man's name.*
 dōmīnus, i, m. *master, lord.*
 dōmus, ūs, f. *a house.*
 dūcenti, ae, a, adj. num. plur. *two hundred.*
 dūco, duxi, ductum, v. a. 3. *to lead.*
 Dūīlius, i, m. *Duilius, a Roman who defeated the Carthaginians in a naval battle during the first Punic war.*

dūo, ae, o, adj. num. plur. *two*.
 dūōdēcim, adj. num. plur. indec. *twelve*.
 dūōdēcīmus, a, um, adj. num. *twelfth*.
 dūplīco, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to double*.
 dūrus, a, um, adj. *hard, stern*.
 dux, dūcis, com. *a leader, general*.

e, ex, prep. gov. abl. *out of, from*.
 ēdo, edīdi, editum, v. a. 3. *to bring forth, give birth to*.
 effīcīo, fēcī, fectum, v. a. 3. *to bring to pass, effect, complete*.
 ēgrēgius, a, um, adj. *distinguished, eminent*.
 ējīcīo, jēcī, jectum, *to drive out, expel*.
 ēlēphantus, i, m. *an elephant*.
 ēlīgo, lēgi, lectum, v. a. 3. *to choose out, select*.
 ēnim, conj. *for*.
 ēo, īvi or īi, itum, īre, v. n. 4. *to go*.
 Epīrus, i, f. *Epirus, a district in the north-west of Greece*.
 ēques, ītis, m, *a horse-soldier, knight*.
 ergo, adv. *therefore, then*.
 erro, āvi, ātum, v. n. 1. *to wander, err*.
 Esquīlinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the Esquiliae, Esquiline*. (See Map of Roma.)
 ēt, conj. *and, also*; et . . . et; *both . . . and*.
 ētīam, conj. *also, even*.
 ex. See e.
 Eutrōpius, i, m. *Eutropius*. (See note on Eutropius, page viii.)
 excīdīum, īi, n. *destruction, ruin*.
 excīdo, cīdi, cīsum, v. a. 3. *to destroy*.
 exclūdo, clūsi, clūsum, v. a. 3. *to shut out*.
 exercītus, ūs, m. *an army, a trained body of men*.
 exīgo, ēgi, actum, v. a. 3. *to drive out, demand*.
 exīgius, a, um, adj. *small*.
 exordīum, īi, n. *beginning*.
 expāvesco, pāvi, v. a. 3. *to be very terrified at, dread*.
 expello, pūli, pulsum, v. a. 3. *to drive out, expel*.
 explōrātor, ōris, m. *a spy*.
 exspecto, āvi, ātum, v. n. 1. *to wait*.
 exstinguo, stinxi, stinctum, v. a. 3. *to cut off, kill*.
 exsūlo, āvi, ātum, v. n. 1. *to live in exile*.

exto, tīti, tītum, v. n. 1. *to stand out.*

extrā, prep. gov. acc. *outside of, beyond.*

Fabius, i, m. *Fabius, a man's name.*

Fabricius, i, m. *Fabricius; a Roman ambassador to Pyrrhus, B.C. 280.*

facio, fēci, factum, v. a. 3. *to do, make.*

factum, i, n. *a deed, act.*

Falisci, ōrum, m. *Falisci, a town in Etruria.*

fāmes, is, f. *hunger, famine.*

fāmīlia, ae, f. *a family.*

fāmūla, ae, f. *a female servant.*

fātālīter, adv. *by fate, in accordance with the fates.*

fātigo, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to weary, harass.*

fāvor, ōris, m. *favour, goodwill.*

fēliciter, adv. *successfully, fortunately; comp. fēlicius, super. fēlicissīme.*

fēmīna, ae, f. *a woman.*

fēre, adv. *almost, about, nearly.*

ferme, adv. *almost, nearly.*

fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. 1. *to bear, carry, say.*

ferrum, i, n. *iron, sword.*

Fidēnae, ārum, f. plur. *Fidenae, a town of Latium.*

Fidēnātes, ium, m. plur. *the Fidenates, the inhabitants of Fidenae.*

fīdes, ēi, f. *faith, trust, protection.*

filīa, ae, f. *a daughter.*

filīus, ii or i, m. *a son.*

fīnīo, īvi or ii, itum, v. a. 4. *to finish, put an end to.*

fīnis, is, m. and f. *end, border.*

fīnītīmus, a, um, adj. *neighbouring.*

fīo, factus, fīeri (passive of facio), to be made, become.

fiscus, i, m. *treasury.*

fletus, ūs, m. *weeping, lamentation.*

Flōrus, i, m. *Florus, a man's name.*

flūmen, īnis, n. *a river.*

flūo, fluxi, fluxum, v. n. 3. *to flow, pass away.*

flūvīus, ii, m. *a river.*

fossa, ae, f. *a ditch.*

frango, frēgi, fractum, v. a. 3. *to break, weaken.*

frāter, tris, m. *a brother.*

fraus, fraudis, f. *deceit, deception, stratagem.*

fūgĭo, **fūgi**, **fūgĭtum**, v. n. 3. *to flee.*

fūgo, **āvi**, **ātum**, v. a. 1. *to put to flight.*

fulmen, **ĭnis**, n. *lightning.*

Fulvĭus, i, m. *Fulvius*, a man's name.

fureŭla, ae, f. *a little fork, defile.*

Fŭrĭus, i, m. *Furius*, a man's name.

Gābĭi, ōrum, m. plur. *Gabii*, a city in Latium.

Gallĭa, ae, f. *Gaul*; Gaul was divided into two provinces, Gallia Cisalpina and Gallia Transalpina, the former being on the southern side of the Alps, the latter on the northern.

Gallus, i, m. *a Gaul.*

gēner, ōri, m. *a son-in-law.*

gens, **gentis**, f. *a clan, race.*

Gēnucĭus, i, m. *Genucius*, a man's name.

gēnus, ōris, n. *a family, race.*

gĕro, **gessi**, **gestum**, v. a. 3. *to do, carry on, wage.*

gigno, **gēnŭi**, **gēnĭtum**, v. a. 3. *to bring forth, bear.*

Gothĭcus, i, m. *Gothicus.*

Graecĭa, ae, f. *Greece.*

grātus, a, um, adj. *pleasing, agreeable.*

grāvĭter, adv. *heavily, severely*; comp. **grāvĭus**, super. **grāvĭssime**.

hābĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, v. a. 2. *to have, keep, consider.*

Hāmilcar, āris, m. *Hamilcar*, a Carthaginian, father of Hannibal, the leader of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war.

hic, **haec**, **hoc**, pron. demon. *this.*

Hĭĕro, ōnis, m. *Hiero*, king of Syracuse in Sicily. After first siding with the Carthaginians in the first Punic war, he became a friend and ally of the Romans.

hinc, adv. *hence, from this place, after this.*

hōmo, ĭnis, com. *a human being, man.*

hōnestas, ātis, f. *honour.*

hōnestus, a, um, adj. *honourable.*

hōnor, ōris, m. *honour, dignity, rank.*

hōnōrĭfice, adv. *honourably.*

Hōrātĭus, i, m. *Horatius*, a man's name.

Hostĭlius, i, m. *Hostilius (Tullus)*, the third king of Rome.

hostis, is, com. *an enemy*.

hūmānus, a, um, adj. *belonging to man, human*.

ibi, adv. *there, in that place*.

ico, *ici*, ictum, v. a. 3. *to strike*.

idem, *ēādem*, *idem*, pron. demon. *the same*.

Idūs, ūm, f. plur. *the Ides*, the 15th day of March, July, October, May; the 13th of the other months. (See L.P. page 131; R.L.P. p. 215.)

igītur, adv. *therefore*.

ignis, is, m. *fire*.

ille, *illa*, *illud*, pron. demon. *that; he, she, it*.

illie, adv. *there, in that place*.

illustris, e, adj. *illustrious, famous, celebrated*.

impērātor, ōris, m. *commander, general, emperor*.

impērīum, īi, n. *power, authority, empire*.

impēro, āvi, ātum, v. n. and a. 1. *to command, rule, hold authority*.

impetro, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to accomplish, obtain by asking*.

implēo, ēvi, ētum, v. a. 2. *to fill up, finish*.

impōno, pōsui, pōsitum, v. a. 3. *to place upon*.

in, prep. gov. abl. *in*; gov. acc. *into, against, for*.

inchōo, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to commence*.

incognītus, a, um, adj. *unknown*.

incrēmentum, ī, n. *increase, growth*.

inde, adv. *thence, after that*.

indico, dixi, dictum, v. a. 3. *to proclaim, order*.

indūco, duxi, ductum, v. a. 3. *to lead, bring in*.

infāmis, e, adj. *infamous, disgraceful*.

infēro, intūli, illātum, inferre, v. a. 3. *to carry into, wage*.

infīnītus, a, um, adj. *unlimited, infinite, innumerable*.

infringo, frēgi, fractum, v. a. 3. *to break into, crush*.

ingens, entis, adj. *great, immense*.

ingrēdiōr, gressus, v. dep. 3. *to enter*.

injūria, ae, f. *injury, wrong*.

insēquor, sēcutus, v. dep. 3. *to follow after, follow, succeed*.

insōlens, entis, adj. *arrogant, insolent*.

institūo, ūi, ūtum, v. a. 3. *to found, institute*.

instrūo, struxi, structum, v. a. 3. *to draw up, arrange*.

- inter, prep. gov. acc. *between, among.*
 interficĭo, fĕci, fectum, v. a. 3. *to kill.*
 interjĕcĭo, jĕci, jectum, *to interpose, intervene.*
 intra, prep. gov. acc. *within.*
 intro, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to enter.*
 invĕnio, vĕni, ventum, v. a. 4. *to discover, find out.*
 invicem, adv. *in turn, mutually.*
 invictus, a, um, adj. *unconquered.*
 invīdia, ae, f. *envy.*
 invitō, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to invite.*
 ipse, a, um, pron. *self, himself, &c.*
 irascor, irātus, v. dep. 3. *to be angry.*
 is, ea, id, pron. demon. *that, he, she, it.*
 ita, adv. *in this way, thus, so.*
 Itālia, ae, f. *Italy.*
 Itaque, conj. *and so, therefore.*
 iter, itinĕris, n. *road, journey, march.*
 Itĕrum, adv. *for the second time, again.*
- jaccō, ūi, itum, v. n. 2. *to lie, lie dead.*
 jam, adv. *now.*
 Jānicŭlum, i, m. *Janiculum. (See Map of Roma.)*
 jūbĕo, jussi, jussum, v. a. 2. *to command, order.*
 jūdex, icis, com. *a judge.*
 jūgĕrum, i, n. (plur. jugera, jugerum), *a juger of land,*
 about half an acre.
 jūgum, i, n. *a yoke.*
 Jŭlius, i, m. *Julius, a man's name.*
 jungo, junxi, junctum, v. a. 3. *to join, unite.*
 Jūnius, i, m. *Junius, a man's name.*
 Jūpiter, Jōvis, m. *Jupiter, king of the gods, son of*
 Saturn.
 jŭvĕnis, gen. is, adj. *young; comp. junior; as subst. a*
 young man, one between the ages of seventeen and
 forty-six, according to the Romans.
- Kālendae, ārum, f. plur. *the Calends, the first day of the*
 month. (See L.P. page 131; R.L.P. p. 215.)
- L., abbreviation of *Lucius.*
 lābōro, āvi, ātum, v. n. 1. *to be in distress, suffer.*
 Lācōdaemōnīi, ōrum, m. *the Lacedaemonians, the inha-*

bitants of the Peloponnesus (now the Morëa). Their chief city was Sparta, and they were the most warlike of the Greeks.

laetor, ātus, v. dep. 1. *to rejoice*.

Laevinus, i, m. *Laevinus*, a man's name.

Lartius, i, m. *Lartius*, a man's name.

Lātini, ōrum, m. plur. *the Latins*, the inhabitants of Latium.

Lātinus, a, um, adj. *Latin*.

latro, ōnis, m. *a robber, brigand*.

latrōcīnor, ātus, v. dep. 1. *to rob, lead a robber's life*.

lectiō, ōnis, f. *a reading*.

lēgātus, i, m. *ambassador, lieutenant*.

lēgiō, ōnis, f. *a legion* (containing about 6,000 men).

lēgo, lēgi, lectum, v. a. 3. *to choose, enlist*.

Lentulus, i, m. *Lentulus*, a man's name.

lex, lēgis, f. *a law*.

liber, libri, m. *a book*.

libēri, ōrum, m. plur. *children*.

libēro, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to set free, release*.

Libo, ōnis, m. *Libo*, a man's name.

libra, ae, f. *a pound* (in weight).

Liburnus, a, um, adj. *Liburnian*: the Liburni were a people of Illyrium.

licet, ūit or itum est, v. n. 2. impers. *it is allowed, is lawful*.

Līcīnus, i, m. *Licinus*, a man's name.

Lilybaeum, i, n. *Lilybaeum*, a promontory on the west coast of Sicily.

litus, ōris, n. *sea-shore, shore*.

locus, i, m. [plur. loci (m.) and loca (n.)], *a place*.

longe, adv. *far off*; comp. longius.

longus, a, um, adj. *long*.

Lūcāni, ōrum, m. plur. *the Lucani*, the inhabitants of a district in southern Italy.

Lūcīus, i, m. *Lucius*, a man's name.

Lūcrētia, ae, f. *Lucretia*, wife of Tarquinius Collatinus.

Lūcrētius, i, m. *Lucretius*, a man's name.

lūdus, i, m. *play, game*; in plur. *public games*. Ludi Romani, the Roman games, were held annually at Rome from September 4th to 12th.

lūgĕo, luxi, luctum, v. a. 2. to mourn for, mourn, lament.

Lūtātĭus, i, m. *Lutatius*, a man's name.

M., abbreviation of *Marcus*.

M'., abbreviation of *Manius*.

Mācĕdo, ōnis, m. a *Macedonian*, Macedonia was a country to the north of Greece.

māgis, adv. comp. *more, rather*, pos. *magnopere*, super. *maxime*.

māgister, tri, m. a *master*.

magnus, a, um, adj. *great, large*.

Maius, a, um, adj. *belonging to the month of May*.

mājor, adj. comp. of *magnus*.

māle, adv. *badly, unsuccessfully*.

mālum, i, n. *misfortune, evil*.

mālus, a, um, adj. *bad, unfortunate*.

Māmercus, i, m. *Mamercus*, a man's name.

mānĕo, si, sum, v. n. 2. *to remain, stay*.

Mānĭus, i, m. *Manius*, a man's name.

Manlĭus, i, m. *Manlius*, a man's name.

mansuētūdo, inis, f. *clemency*; as title of Emperor, tua *Mansuetudo, your Grace*.

mānus, ūs, f. a *hand*.

Marcius, i, m. *Marcus*, a man's name. *Ancus Marcius* was the fourth king of Rome.

Marcus, i, m. *Marcus*, a man's name.

māre, is, n. *the sea*.

mārĭtĭmus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the sea, maritime*.

mārĭtus, i, m. a *husband*.

Mars, Martis, m. *Mars*, the god of war.

Martĭus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Mars, of March, March*.

māter, tris, f. a *mother*.

matrōna, ae, f. *matron, wife*.

maxĭme, adv. super. (see *magis*), *chiefly, especially*.

Maxĭmus, i, m. *Maximus*, a man's name; also super. of *magnus*.

mēdicus, i, m. a *physician, doctor*.

mēdiĕtas, ātis, f. *the middle, half*.

mēdius, a, um, adj. *in the middle, middle*.

mēmōria, ae, f. *memory, recollection*.

- mens**, **mentis**, *f. mind, disposition, reason.*
mensis, *is, m. a month.*
mergo, **mersi**, **mersum**, *v. a. 3. to sink.*
mēritum, *i, n. merit, service.*
Mētellus, *i, m. Metellus, a man's name.*
migro, **āvi**, **ātum**, *v. n. 1. to depart.*
miles, **itis**, *com. a soldier, soldiery.*
millarium, *ii, n. a mile-stone.*
militāris, *e, adj. military.*
milīto, **āvi**, **ātum**, *v. n. 1. to serve (as a soldier).*
mille, *adj. num. indec. a thousand; plur. milia, subst. thousands.*
minimus, *adj. super. of parvus.*
minor, *us, adj. comp. of parvus.*
minus, *adv. comp. in a less degree, less.*
mitto, **mīsi**, **missum**, *v. a. 3. to send.*
mōdus, *i, m. number, way, manner.*
mons, **montis**, *m. mountain, hill.*
morbus, *i, m. disease.*
morior, **mortuus**, *v. dep. 3. to die.*
mōs, **mōris**, *m. custom, manners, character.*
mōvēo, **mōvi**, **mōtum**, *v. a. 2. to move, stir up, take up.*
mox, *adv. soon, afterwards.*
multitūdo, **inis**, *f. a large number, multitude.*
multo, *adv. by much, much, greatly.*
multus, *a, um, adj. much, many; comp. plus, super. plurimus.*
mūrus, *i, m. a wall.*
Mūs, **Mūris**, *m. Mus, a man's name.*
mūto, **āvi**, **ātum**, *v. a. 1. to change.*

- nam**, *conj. for.*
narrātiō, **ōnis**, *f. narrative, history.*
nascor, **nātus**, *v. dep. 3. to be born.*
nātiō, **ōnis**, *f. race, people, nation.*
naufrāgiūm, *ii, n. shipwreck.*
nāvālis, *e, adj. naval.*
nāvis, *is, f. a ship.*
ne, *adv. and conj.; adv. not; conj. that . . . not, lest.*
nec. *See neque.*
nēcessitas, **ātis**, *f. necessity.*
nēgo, **āvi**, **ātum**, *v. a. 1. to deny, say . . . not, refuse.*

nēgōtium, ii, n. *business, affairs.*

nēpos, ōtis, m. *grandson, nephew.*

nēque (nec), conj. *and not, nor; neque . . . neque, neither . . . nor.*

nīhīl (nil), n. indec. *nothing.*

nīsi, conj. *if . . . not, unless, except.*

Nōbīlior, ōris, m. *Nobilior, a man's name.*

nōbīlis, e, adj. *noble, well-born.*

nōbīlitas, ātis, f. *the nobility.*

nōlo, nōlūi, nolle, v. irreg. 3. *to be unwilling, refuse.*

nōmen, inis, n. *name.*

nōmīno, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to name.*

nōn, adv. *not.*

nōnāgēsīmus, a, um, adj. num. *ninetieth.*

nōnāgīnta, adj. num. indec. *ninety.*

nōnus, a, um, adj. num. *ninth.*

noster, tra, trum, adj. *our, ours.*

nōvem, adj. num. indec. *nine.*

nōvemdēcim, adj. num. indec. *nineteen.*

nōvus, a, um, adj. *new.*

nox, noctis, f. *night.*

nullus, a, um, adj. *not any, none.*

Nūma, ae, m. *Numa (Pompilius), the second king of Rome.*

nūmērus, i, m. *a number.*

Nūmīda, ae, m. *a Numidian.*

nummus, i, m. *coin, money.*

nunc, adv. *now.*

nunquam, adv. *never.*

ob, prep. gov. acc. *on account of.*

obsēquor, sēcūtus, v. dep. 3. *to be subordinate to, obey.*

obsīdēo, sēdi, sessum, v. a. 2. *to sit opposite to, surround, besiege.*

obtīnēo, tīnūi, tentum, v. a. and n. 2. *to get possession of, hold, be successful.*

occāsio, ōnis, f. *opportunity, occasion.*

occīdo, cīdi, cīsūm, v. a. 3. *to cut down, kill.*

occūpo, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to take possession of, seize, occupy.*

Octāvīānus, i, m. *Octavianus.*

octāvus, a, um, adj. num. *eighth.*

- octingenti, ae, a, adj. num. *eight hundred*.
 octo, adj. num. indec. *eight*.
 octodēcim, adj. num. indec. *eighteen*.
 octōginta, adj. num. indec. *eighty*.
 ōculus, i, m. *an eye*.
 offēro, obtūli, oblatum, offerre, v. a. 3. *to offer, present*.
 Ogulnius, i, m. *Ogulnius*, a man's name.
 Olympias, ādis, f. *an Olympiad*.
 omnino, adv. *altogether, in all*.
 omnis, e, adj. *all, every*.
 oppidum, i, n. *a town*.
 oppugno, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to fight against, assault*.
 optimus, super. of bonus.
 opulentus, a, um, adj. *wealthy*.
 ōpus, ēris, n. *work*.
 orbis, is, m. *a circle*; orbis terrarum, *the world*.
 ordīno, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to arrange, appoint*.
 ordo, inis, m. *order, rank*.
 ōrigo, inis, f. *descent, origin*.
 ōrior, ortus, oriri, v. dep. 3 and 4. *to rise, arise, spring from*.
 ostendo, di, sum or tum, v. a. 3. *to show, display*.
 ostium, ii, n. *a mouth* (of a river).
 Otacilius, i, m. *Otacilius*, a man's name.

 P., abbreviation of Publius.
 Pācilus, i, m. *Pacilus*, a man's name.
 paene, adv. *almost, nearly*.
 Pālātīnus, a, um, adj. *Palatine, belonging to Palatium*.
 (See Map of Roma.)
 Pāpīrius, i, m. *Papirius*, a man's name.
 pārens, entis, com. *parent, relative, kinsman*.
 pāro, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to prepare, arrange*.
 pars, partis, f. *a part, party*.
 partus, ūs, m. *a birth*.
 pārūm, adv. *little, too little*.
 parvus, a, um, adj. *small, little*; comp. minor, super. minimus.
 pastor, ōris, m. *shepherd*.
 pāter, tris, m. *a father*.
 pātior, passus, v. dep. 3. *to suffer, endure*.
 patriā, ae, f. *native country*.

patrimōnĭum, ĭi, n. *patrimony, paternal fortune.*

patro, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to bring to an end, finish.*

paucus, a, um, adj. *small, few.*

Paullus, i, m. *Paullus, a man's name.*

pauper, ĕris, adj. *poor.*

pax, pācis, f. *peace.*

pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, v. a. 3. *to drive, drive out, expel.*

pĕr, prep. gov. acc. *through, owing to, during, by means of.*

perdo, didi, dĭtum, v. a. 3. *to lose.*

perdōmo, ūi, ĭtum, v. a. 1. *to subdue thoroughly, subjugate.*

pĕrĕo, ĭvi or ĭi, ĭtum, v. n. 4. *to perish.*

pergo, perrexi, perrectum, v. n. 3. *to proceed, go.*

permānĕo, mansi, mansum, v. n. 2. *to last, endure, persevere.*

permūtātĭo, ōnis, f. *an exchange.*

pernĭcĭes, ĭĕi, f. *destruction.*

perpĕtŭus, a, um, adj. *perpetual.*

persĕquor, sĕcŭtus, v. dep. 3. *to pursue.*

persĕvĕro, āvi, ātum, v. n. 1. *to last, continue.*

pĕto, ĭvi or ĭi, ĭtum, v. a. 3. *to ask for, seek.*

Picentes, ĭum, m. plur. *the Picentes, the inhabitants of Picĕnum.*

Picĕnum, i, n. *Picenum, a country of central Italy.*

Pictor, ōris, m. *Pictor, a Roman name.*

plācĕo, ūi, ĭtum, v. n. 2. *to be pleasing, please; impers. placet, placuit or placitum est.*

plebs, plĕbis (also plebes, ei), f. *the plebs, common people.*

plŭrĭmum, adv. super. *very much, mostly.*

plŭrĭmus, a, um, adj. super. *of multus.*

Poeni, ōrum, m. plur. *the Carthaginians.*

pollicĕor, ĭtus, v. dep. 2. *to promise.*

Pōmĕtia, ae, f. *Pometia, a town of the Volsci, called also Suessa Pometia.*

pompa, ae, f. *ceremony, display, pomp.*

Pompilius, i, m. *Pompilius. (See Numa.)*

pondus, ĕris, n. *weight, burden; pondo, subst. indec. a pound, pounds.*

pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, v. a. 3. *to put, place.*

pōpŭlus, i, m. *people.*

Porsēna, ae, m. *Porsena*, king of Clusium, in Etruria, who tried to restore the Tarquins to the throne of Rome.

porta, ae, f. *a gate*.

posco, pōposci, v. a. 3. *to ask for, demand*.

possidēo, sēdi, sessum, v. a. 2. *to have, possess*.

possum, pōtūi, posse, v. irreg. 3. *to be able*.

post, adv. and prep.—adv. *afterwards*; prep. gov. acc *after, behind*.

postēa, adv. *afterwards*.

postēri, ōrum, m. plur. *descendants*.

posthac, adv. *after this time*.

Postūmīus, i, m. *Postumius*, a man's name.

postquam (also in two words) conj. *after that, when*.

postrēmus, a, um, adj. (super. of *posterus*), *last*: adv *postremum, at last*.

pōtens, entis, adj. *powerful*.

pōtestas, ātis, f. *power, magistracy*.

praecipio, cēpi, ceptum, v. a. 3. *to order, advise*.

praecipuus, a, um, adj. *distinguished, of high rank*.

praeda, ae, f. *booty, plunder*.

Praeneste, is, n. *Praeneste*, one of the most ancient towns of Latium, noted as a health resort, and as containing a celebrated temple of Fortune, with an oracle.

Praenestini, ōrum, m. plur. *the Praenestines, the inhabitants of Praeneste*.

praesīdium, ii, n. *protection, guard, garrison*.

praesto, stīti, stitum and stātum, v. a. 1. *to afford, give, furnish*.

praetērēa, adv. *moreover, besides*.

praetextus, a, um, adj. *woven in front, embroidered in front*.

prēmo, pressi, pressum, v. a. 3. *to press, oppress, overpower*.

prētium, ii, n. *price, ransom*.

prīmo, adv. *at first*.

primum, adv. *first, for the first time*.

prīmus, a, um, adj. super. *first*.

prior, ūs, adj. comp. *former*.

priscus, a, um, adj. *ancient*.

Priscus, i, m. *Priscus (Tarquinius)*, the fifth king of Rome.

prius, adv. comp. *before, sooner*; prius . . . quam, *before that*,
 privātus, a, um, adj. *private*; as subst. privatus, i, a
private person.
 prō, prep. gov. abl. *before, for, on behalf of, instead of*.
 prōcēdo, cessi, cessum, v. n. 3. *to go forth, advance*.
 proelium, ii, n. *a battle*.
 prōfīciscor, fectus, v. dep. 3. *to set out, depart*.
 prōgrēdior, gressus, v. dep. 3. *to advance*.
 prōmitto, misi, missum, v. a. 3. *to promise*.
 proprius, a, um, adj. *one's own, particular*.
 propter, prep. gov. acc. *on account of*.
 prōsum, profui, prodesse, v. irreg. *to be useful, profit*.
 prōvoco, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to challenge*.
 Ptōlēmaeus, i, m. *Ptolemaeus, Ptolemy*.
 Publicōla, ae, m. *Publicola, a man's name*.
 publicus, a, um, adj. *public*.
 Publius, i, m. *Publius, a man's name*.
 pūdicitia, ae, f. *chastity, modesty*.
 pūdicus, a, um, adj. *chaste, virtuous, modest*.
 pūerilis, e, adj. *boyish, youthful*.
 pugna, ae, f. *a fight, battle*.
 pugnator, ōris, m. *a fighter*.
 pugno, āvi, ātum, v. n. 1. *to fight*.
 Pulcher, chri, m. *Pulcher, a man's name*.
 Pulvillus, i, m. *Pulvillus, a man's name*.
 Pūnicus, a, um, adj. *Punic, Carthaginian*.
 pūto, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to think, believe, consider*.
 Pyrrhus, i, m. *Pyrrhus, king of Epirus*.

Q., abbreviation of *Quintus*.
 quadrāgēsīmus, a, um, adj. num. *fortieth*.
 quadrāginta, adj. num. indec. *forty*.
 quadriennium, ii, n. *four years*.
 quadringentēsīmus, a, um, adj. num. *four-hundredth*.
 quadringenti, ae, a, adj. num. *four hundred*.
 quadringentīes, adv. num. *four hundred times*.
 quaero, [quaesivi or ii, quaesitum, v. a. 3. *to seek, ask, inquire*.
 quālis, e, adj. *of what sort*.
 quam, adv. *than*.

- quāmq̄am, adv. *although*.
 quantum, adv. *how great, as great as, as much as*.
 quāre, adv. *why, wherefore*.
 quartus, a, um, adj. num. *fourth*.
 quāsi, adv. *as, as if, on the charge that*.
 quāter, adv. num. *four times*.
 quātūor, adj. num. indec. *four*.
 quātūordēcim, adj. num. indec. *fourteen*.
 -que, conj. *and*; -que . . . -que, both . . . and.
 quēror, questus, v. dep. 3. *to complain, lament*.
 qui, quae, quod, pron. rel. *who, which*.
 quia, conj. *because*.
 quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, pron. rel. *whoever, whichever, whatever*.
 quidam, quaedam, quoddam or quiddam, pron. indef. *some, a certain*.
 quīdem, adv. *indeed*; ne . . . quidem, not . . . even.
 quindēcim, adj. num. indec. *fifteen*.
 quingenti, ae, a, adj. num. *five hundred*.
 quīni, ae, a, adj. num. distrib. *five each*.
 quinquāginta, adj. num. indec. *fifty*.
 quinque, adj. num. indec. *five*.
 Quintius, i, m. *Quintius, a man's name*.
 quintus, a, um, adj. num. *fifth*.
 Quintus, i, m. *Quintus, a man's name*.
 Quirīnālis, e, adj. *Quirinal, belonging to Quirinus*. (See Map of Roma.)
 , quae, quid, pron. inter. *who, what*.
 s. -am, quaequam, quicquam or quidquam, pron. indef. *any*.
 quod, conj. *because, that*.
 quondam, adv. *formerly, once upon a time*.
 quōque, conj. *also, too*.
 rāp̄io, ūi, tum, v. a. 3. *to carry off, seize, plunder*.
 rēbello, āvi, ātum, v. n. 1. *to renew war, rebel*.
 rēcēdo, cessi, cessum, v. n. 3. *to go back, withdraw, retire*.
 rēcīp̄io, cēpi, ceptum, v. a. 3. *to take again, receive; se recipere, to betake himself*.
 rēcōrdor, ātus, v. dep. 1. *to remember, recollect*.
 rēctum, adv. *straight forward*.

reddo, didi, dītum, v. a. 3. *to restore, return, surrender, make.*

rēdēo, īvi or īi, ītum, v. n. 4. *to return.*

rēdīgo, ēgi, actum, v. a. 3. *to bring back, reduce to.*

rēdīmo, ēmi, emptum, v. a. 3. *to ransom.*

rēdūco, duxi, ductum, v. a. 3. *to lead back, bring back.*

rēfēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. 3. *to bring back, announce, lay before.*

rēfūgiō, fūgi, fūgītum, v. a. 3. *to flee back, escape.*

regno, āvi, ātum, v. n. 1. *to reign, to have royal power.*

regnum, i, n. *a kingdom.*

regredīor, gressus, v. dep. 3. *to return.*

Rēgūlus, i, m. *Regulus*, a Roman consul.

rēlinquo, liqui, lictum, v. a. 3. *to leave, leave behind, abandon.*

rēlīquus, a, um, adj. *the rest, remainder.*

rēmando, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to send back word.*

rēmānēo, mansi, mansum, v. n. 2. *to stay behind, remain, endure.*

rēmōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, v. a. 2. *to withdraw, remove.*

Rēmus, i, m. *Remus*, the twin brother of Romulus.

rēnuntīo, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to announce, tell.*

rēpāro, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to get ready again, repair, renew.*

rēpērio, reppēri, rēpertum, v. a. 4. *to find, discover.*

rēpūdīo, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to cast off, reject, disown.*

rēs, rēi, f. *thing, circumstance, affair.*

restītūo, ūi, ūtum, v. a. 3. *to restore, replace.*

rēsūmo, sumpsī, sumptum, v. a. 3. *to take back, resume.*

retro, adv. *back.*

rēvertor, versus, v. dep. 3. *to return.*

rēvōco, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to recall, regain.*

rex, rēgis, m. *a king.*

Rhēa, ae, f. *Rhea.* (See *Silvia*.)

Rōma, ae, f. *Rome*, the capital of Italy, on the Tiber.

Rōmānus, a, um, adj. *Roman.*

Rōmūlus, i, m. *Romulus*, the supposed founder of Rome, B.C. 753.

rostrātus, a, um, adj. *beaked, with a pointed beak.*

rostrum, i, n. *beak, ship's beak; plur. rostra, beaks, a*

raised platform in the Forum, from which speeches were delivered, so called because it was adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antiates.

Rufinus, i, m. *Rufinus*, a man's name.

rursum (*rursus*), adv. *again*.

Sābīni, ōrum, m. plur. *the Sabines*, a people of central Italy.

sācer, cra, crum, adj. *sacred*.

sacrum, i, n. *a sacred act, religious rite, temple*.

saepe, adv. *often*.

Sālentīni, ōrum, m. plur. *the Salentines*, a people in the south-east of Italy.

Sālentīnus, a, um, adj. *Salentine*.

Samnītes, ium, m. plur. *the Samnites, the inhabitants of Samnium*.

Samnīum, īi, n. *Samnium*, a district of central Italy.

Sardī, ōrum, m. plur. *the Sardī, Sardinians*.

Sardīnīa, ae, f. *the island of Sardinia*.

scēlus, ēris, n. *crime*.

scīlīcet, adv. *in fact, truly*.

scīo, īvi or īi, ītum, v. a. 4. *to know*.

Scīpio, ōnis, m. *Scipio*; P. Cornelius Scipio, the elder, defeated the Carthaginians in the second Punic war, and P. Cornelius, the younger, did likewise in the third. For these victories they received the agnomen 'Africanus.'

sē or **sese**, sui, pron. reflex. *himself, herself, itself, themselves*.

sēcundo, adv. *in the second place, secondly*.

sēcundus, a, um, adj. *second, next*.

sēd, conj. *but*.

sēdēo, sēdi, sessum, v. n. 2. *to sit, settle down*.

sēdītīo, ōnis, f. *sedition, insurrection*.

sēmībarbārus, a, um, adj. *semi-barbarous, half-civilised*.

semper, adv. *always*.

Semprōnīus, i, m. *Sempronius*, a man's name.

sēnātor, ōris, m. *a senator*.

sēnātus, ūs, m. *the senate*, the chief council at Rome.

sēnectūs, ūtis, f. *old age*.

sēnex, sēnis, adj. *old*; as subst. *an old man or woman*.

sēnior, adj. comp. of *senex*.

Sēnōnes, um, m. plur. *the Senones*, a powerful people in Gallia Lugdunensis, who dwelt along the upper course of the Sequana (Seine). Under Brennus they invaded Italy and took Rome, B.C. 390. They were conquered, and the greater part of them destroyed by Dolabella, B.C. 283.

sēpēlio, sēpēliu or ii, sēpultum, v. a. 4. *to bury*.

septem, adj. num. indec. *seven*.

septimus, a, um, adj. num. *seventh*.

septuāgēsīmus, a, um, adj. num. *seventieth*.

septuāginta, adj. num. indec. *seventy*.

sēpultūra, ae, f. *burial*.

sēquor, secutus, v. dep. 3. *to follow, pursue*.

Servilius, i, m. *Servilius*, a man's name.

servio, iui or ii, itum, v. n. 4. *to be a slave to, serve*.

Servius, i, m. *Servius*. (See Tullius.)

servo, avi, atum, v. a. 1. *to save, preserve, keep*.

sex, adj. num. indec. *six*.

sexāgēsīmus, a, um, adj. num. *sixtieth*.

sexāginta, adj. num. indec. *sixty*.

sextus, a, um, adj. num. *sixth*.

sī, conj. *if*.

sic, adv. *so, in this way, thus*.

Sicilia, ae, f. *Sicily*, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, south of Italy.

sicut, adv. *so as, just as*.

signum, i, n. *a military standard, ensign*.

Silvia, ae, f. *Silvia (Rhea)*, mother, by Mars, of Romulus and Remus.

sīmilis, e, adj. *like*.

sīmul, adv. *at once, together, at the same time*.

sine, prep. gov. abl. *without*.

singulāris, e, adj. *single*.

singulus, a, um (generally in plur.) *each, one each*.

sōcer, eri, m. *a father-in-law*.

sōl, sōlis, m. *the sun*.

sollīcīto, avi, atum, v. a. 1. *to stir up, urge, tamper with, tempt*.

sōlum, adv. *only*.

sōlus, a, um, adj. *alone*.

solve, solvi, sōlūtum, v. a. 3. *to unloose, break, pay*.

sōror, ōris, f. *a sister*.

- Sp.**, abbreviation of *Spurius*.
spectācŭlum, i, n. *show, spectacle*.
spēs, spēi, f. *hope*.
spōllŭm, ii, n. *spoils, booty*.
spondēo, spōpondi, sponsum, v. a. 2. *to promise, pledge one's self to*.
Spurius, i, m. *Spurius*, a man's name.
stātīm, adv. *immediately*.
stātŭa, ae, f. *statue, image*.
stātus, ūs, m. *condition, state*.
sterno, strāvi, strātum, v. a. 3. *to stretch, overthrow, level*.
stīpēndŭm, ii, n. *military service*.
strictim, adv. *briefly*.
stupro, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to defile, debauch*.
suādēo, suāsi, suāsum, v. a. and n. 2. *to advise, urge*.
sūb, prep. gov. acc. and abl.: gov. acc. *beneath, about, near*; gov. abl. *under, beneath*.
sūbīgo, ēgi, actum, v. a. 3. *to conquer, subdue*.
sūbīto, adv. *suddenly*.
sublātus, perf. part. pass. of *tollo*.
succēdo, cessi, cessum, v. a. and n. 3. *to come after, succeed, approach*.
sūdor, ōris, m. *sweat, perspiration*.
Suessa, ae, f. *Suessa (Pometia)*.
Sulpīciŭs, i, m. *Sulpicius*, a man's name.
sum, fŭi, esse, v. irreg. *to be*.
summus, a, um, adj. super. of *superus*, *highest, utmost, chief*.
sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, v. a. 3. *to take, assume, choose*.
sumptus, ūs, m. *cost, expense*.
sūperbus, a, um, adj. *proud, haughty*.
Sūperbus, i, m. *Superbus*, the name given to the second Tarquin, on account of his pride.
sūpērior, ius, adj. comp. of *superus*, *former, previous*.
sūpēro, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to overcome, conquer*.
sūpersum, fŭi, esse, v. irreg. *to remain over, survive*.
sūpērus, a, um, adj. *high*.
sūpervēnio, vēni, ventum, v. a. and n. 4. *to fall upon, attack*.
supplicŭm, ii, n. *punishment, torture*.
supra, prep. gov. acc. *above, beyond*.
suscīpŭo, cēpi, ceptum, v. a. 3. *to undertake, receive*.

sustīnēo, hīnūi, tentum, v. a. 2. *to undergo, endure.*

sūstuli, perf. indic. of tollo.

Sutrinī, ōrum, m. plur. *the Sutrini, the inhabitants of Sutrium, in Etruria.*

sūus, a, um, pron. poss. *his, her, or their own.*

Syrācūsae, ārum, f. *Syracuse, a town on east coast of Sicily.*

Syrācūsāni, ōrum, m. plur. *the people of Syracuse.*

T., abbreviation of Titus.

tālentum, i. n. *a talent, a sum of money equivalent to about £240.*

tālis, e. adj. *of such a kind, such.*

tam, adv. *so.*

tāmen, adv. *nevertheless, however.*

tamquam (tanquam) adv. *just as, as if, as though.*

tantum, adv. *so greatly, so much, only.*

tantus, a, um, adj. *so much, so great; locative tanti, of so great value.*

Tārentinī, ōrum, m. plur. *the Tarentines, inhabitants of Tarentum.*

Tārentum, i. n. *Tarentum, a town in southern Italy.*

Tarquinīus, i. m. *Tarquin, name of fifth and seventh kings of Rome.*

Taurōmēnitāni, ōrum, m. *the Tauromenitans, inhabitants of Tauromenium, a town on east of Sicily.*

tempestas, ātis, f. *storm, tempest.*

templum, i. n. *a temple.*

tempus, ōris, n. *time.*

tendo, tētendi, tensum or tentum, v. n. 3. *to go.*

tēnēo, tēnūi, tentum, v. a. 2. *to hold, keep.*

terra, ae, f. *the earth, land.*

terrītōrium, īi, n. *territory.*

terror, ōris, m. *terror, fear.*

tertio, adv. *for the third time, thirdly.*

tertius, a, um, adj. num. *third.*

Tibēris, is, m. *the Tiber, the river on which Rome stood.*

tiro, ōnis, m. *a recruit.*

Titus, i, *Titus, a man's name.*

tōga, ae, f. *a toga; the long loose outer garment worn by Roman citizens in time of peace.*

tollo, sustūli, sublātum, v. a. 3. *to lift, take away, put an end to.*

Tōlumnīus, i, m. *Tolumnius*, king of Veii.

Torquātus, i, m. *Torquatus*, an agnomen given to Titus Manlius. (*See* II. 5.)

torquis, is, m. and f. *twisted necklace, collar.*

tot, adj. num. indec. *so many.*

tōtus, a, um, adj. *the whole, all.*

tracto, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1, *to treat, use.*

trādo, dīdi, dītum, v. a. 3. *to hand over, relate.*

tranquillitas, ātis, f. *quietness*: *Tranquillitas tua*, *Your Serene Highness*, a later title of the Roman emperors.

trans, prep. gov. acc. *across.*

transēo, īvi or īi, itum, v. a. and n. 4. *to cross over, pass, desert.*

transfēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. 3. *to carry over, transfer.*

transigo, ēgi, actum, v. a. 3. *to bring to an end, conclude.*

transmarīnus, a, um, adj. *from beyond the sea, transmarine.*

trēcentēsīmus, a, um, adj. num. *three-hundredth.*

trēcenti, ae, a, adj. num. *three hundred.*

trēdēcim, adj. num. indec. *thirteen.*

trēs, tria, adj. num. *three.*

Tribūnus, i, m. *a Tribune*: (1) *Tribunus Militum*, *a Tribune of the soldiers*, of whom there were six to a legion.

(2) *Tribunus Militaris*, *a Military Tribune*, appointed for some time in place of consuls. (3) *Tribunus Plebis*,

a Tribune of the People. There were two of these officers whose power at first was very small, being confined to the protection of the plebs, but finally surpassed that of all other magistrates.

tribūo, ūi, ūtum, v. a. 3. *to give, grant, assign.*

trīcēsīmus (*trigesimus*), a, um, adj. num. *thirtieth.*

Trīcīpītīnus, i, m. *Tricipitinus*, a man's name.

triennīum, i, n. *three years.*

trīginta, adj. num. indec. *thirty.*

trīumpho, āvi, ātum, v. n. 1. *to triumph, celebrate a triumph.*

trīumphus, i, m. *a triumph*; a grand procession through

the streets of Rome, made by a Roman general after an important victory.

Trōja, ae, f. *Troy*, a city in the north-west of Asia Minor, destroyed by the Greeks after a siege of ten years. The origin of the war was the carrying off of Helen, wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, by Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy.

trux, trūcis, adj. *fierce, savage, ruthless.*

Tullius, i, m. *Tullius (Servius)*, sixth king of Rome.

Tullus, i, m. *Tullus.* (See Hostilius.)

tum, adv. *then, at that time.*

tūmultus, ūs, m. *insurrection, disturbance.*

tunc, adv. *then, at that time.*

Tusci, ōrum, m. plur. *the Tuscans, Etrurians, inhabitants of Etruria.*

Tuscīa, ae, f. *Tuscany, Etruria.*

Tuscūlum, i, n. *Tusculum*, town in Latium.

tātus, a, um, adj. *safe.*

tūus, a, um, pron. poss. *thy, thine, your.*

ūbi, adv. *where, when.*

ullus, a, um, adj. *any.*

ultimus, a, um, adj. super. *last, furthest, utmost.*

undēcim, adj. num. indec. *eleven.*

undēcīmus, a, um, adj. num. *eleventh.*

unguis, is, m. *claw, talon.*

ūnus, a, um, adj. *one, alone.*

urbs, urbis, f. *a city, the city, i.e. Rome.*

usque, adv. *all the way, as far as, quite.*

ut, conj. and adv. : conj. with indic. *as, when* ; with subj. *that, in order that* ; adv. *how, as.*

uxor, ōris, f. *a wife.*

Vālens, entis, m. *Valens.*

Vālērīus, i, m. *Valerius*, a man's name.

vasto, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to lay waste, ravage.*

Vēientāni, ōrum, m. plur. *the people of Veii, Veientes.*

Vēientes, ium, m. plur. *the people of Veii, Veientes.*

Vēii, ōrum, m. *Veii*, city of Etruria.

vēl, conj. *or* ; **vel** . . . **vel**, *either . . . or.*

vēnēnum, i, n. *poison.*

vēniō, **vēni**, **ventum**, v. n. 4. *to come.*

- verbĕro**, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to strike*.
vĕrum, adv. *but*.
Vestālis, e, adj. *Vestal, belonging to Vesta*.
vester, tra, trum, pron. poss. *your, yours*.
vĕto, ūi, itum, v. a. 1. *to forbid, prohibit*.
Vetŭria, ae, f. *Veturia, the mother of Coriolanus*.
Vetŭrius, i, m. *Veturius, a man's name*.
vĕtus, ĕris, adj. *old, ancient*.
vĭa, ae, f. *road, way*.
vĭcĕsimus, a, um, adj. num. *twentieth*.
vĭcĭnus, a, um, adj. *neighbouring, near*.
victor, ōris, m. *a conqueror, victor*.
victŏria, ae, f. *victory*.
victrix, icis, fem. of victor.
vĭdeo, vĭdi, vĭsum, v. a. 2. *to see, perceive*.
vĭginti, adj. num. indec. *twenty*.
Vimĭnālis, e, adj. *Viminal. (See Map of Roma.)*
vincĭo, vinxī, vinctum, v. a. 4. *to bind, chain*.
vinco, vici, victum, v. a. 3. *to conquer, defeat*.
vindĭco, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to avenge, punish*.
vĭr, vĭri, m. *man, husband*.
Virgĭnius, i, m. *Virginus, a man's name*.
virgo, ĩnis, f. *maiden, virgin*.
virtŭs, ūtis, f. *valour, courage*.
vĭta, ae, f. *life*.
vix, adv. *scarcely, hardly*.
vŏco, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1, *to call, name*.
vŏlo, vŏlŭi, velle, v. irreg. *to be willing, wish*.
Volsci, ōrum, m. plur. *the Volscians, a people of Latium*.
Vŏlumnĭa, ae, f. *Volumnia, wife of Coriolanus*.
vŏluntas, ātis, f. *will, wish, pleasure*.
vox, vŏcis, f. *voice, words*.
vulnĕro, āvi, ātum, v. a. 1. *to wound*.
vulnus, ĕris, n. *a wound*.
Vulso, ōnis, m. *Vulso, a man's name*.
vultus, ūs, m. *countenance, face, features*.
Xantippus, i, m. *Xantippus, a Greek who sided with the Carthaginians, and defeated Regulus in the first Punic war*.

PRINTED BY
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE
LONDON

SCHEME FOR PARSING.

Substantive.

— is a Substantive from —, genitive —, — gender, — number, — case; subject to or governed by —, by the rule —.

Verb.

— is a Verb from (principal parts), — voice, — mood, — tense, — number, — person; agreeing with its subject —, by the rule —.

Adjective.

— is an Adjective of — terminations, from —, — gender, — number, — case; agreeing with —, by the rule —.

Relative Pronoun.

— is a Relative Pronoun, from —, — gender, — number, — person; agreeing with its antecedent —, by the rule —, — case; subject to or governed by —, by the rule —.

Participle.

— is the — Participle — (active or passive) from — (principal parts), — gender, — number, — case; agreeing with —, by the rule —.



878.9 .E7c

Books 1,2

AKY1192

Stanford University Libraries



3 6105 045 040 842

Stanford University Library
Stanford, California

**In order that others may use this book, please
return it as soon as possible, but not later than
the date due.**



PRINTED IN U.S.A.

